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Japan

Nakasone Plans September Visit to U.S.

OW260023 Tokyo KYODO in English 0012 GMT
26 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 26 KYODO — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will visit New York next month to attend a U.N. General Assembly session as well as to hold talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, a Japanese newspaper reported Wednesday.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun*, quoting government and ruling party sources, said Nakasone wants to use the New York visit to wind up his five-year diplomatic activities as prime minister. His term of office expires October 30.

It said Nakasone plans to make a speech on peace and disarmament at the General Assembly on September 21 when the U.S. President is also scheduled to speak at the Assembly.

Nakasone and Reagan will likely hold talks in New York around that time and the Japanese prime minister will throw his full support behind Reagan's position at a U.S.-Soviet summit expected later this year, the *Yomiuri* said.

It said Nakasone, accompanied by Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, will leave for New York on September 19 and return home on September 23.

Goals Outlined for Trade Talks With U.S.

OW271107 Tokyo KYODO in English 0842 GMT
27 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO — Japan and the United States will hold a regular trade committee meeting in Maui, Hawaii, from August 31 through September 3 before the U.S. Congress reconvenes early next month.

A joint committee of both houses is to discuss the amalgamation of two omnibus trade bills containing protectionist elements and providing for retaliation against Japanese companies.

Koji Watanabe, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau, will represent Japan at the Hawaii meeting, while Michael Smith, deputy U.S. trade representative, will head the U.S. side.

In the meeting, Japan wants to impress on American delegates that it has made efforts to open up its market and to give a fair appraisal of current trade problems with the U.S. before Congress reassembles. It also wants to hear the U.S. Government's attitude toward the omnibus trade bill and whether it will persuade congressmen not to pass the protectionist measure, foreign ministry officials said.

The meeting will also be important for U.S. officials hoping to deflate protectionist feeling in Congress, he said.

Japan is particularly concerned about the proposed strengthening of section 301 of the U.S. trade act on "unfair" trade practices of foreign nations, tariffs against dumping, and punitive measures against Toshiba Group products in retaliation for Toshiba Machine Co.'s illegal exports to the Soviet Union in violation of COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] rules.

Japan will seek an early end to U.S. punitive tariffs on Japanese color televisions, machine tools and electronic calculators in retaliation for what the U.S. says are "unfair" Japanese semiconductor exports.

Japanese and American officials will also review developments in separate trade problems, the detailed implementation of proposals for improved trade, issues related to the trading system, and agriculture.

The official said Americans are showing concern about supercomputers, U.S. participation in the construction of the multibillion dollar New Kansai International Airport, expansion of U.S. auto parts exports, soda ash exports to Japan, garbage disposal shipments, controversial recordings by digital audio tape recorders, and a second KDD [international telegraph and telephone].

They are also concerned about the Japanese Government's financial assistance to smaller enterprises, U.S. penetration into the Japanese market through large retailers and the activities of U.S. lawyers in Japan.

The U.S. side will call for a Japanese explanation of how its "action programs" to open up its market are progressing and of Japan's pledge to import 1 billion dollars worth of foreign products under government procurement.

The U.S. delegates also want to take up the issues of the liberalization of beef and citrus fruit imports to Japan and Japanese market-opening for 12 agricultural products such as tomato juice and processed cheese, the officials said.

Lower House Passes Revised COCOM Bill

OW270629 Tokyo KYODO in English 0624 GMT
27 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO — The powerful House of Representatives Thursday passed by a majority vote a revised bill designed to keep a closer eye on sensitive exports from Japan to communist countries following the Toshiba Machine scandal.

The bill revising the nation's foreign exchange and foreign trade control law was immediately sent to the House of Councillors for ratification.

It was one of five key bills which won lower house approval.

The full lower house acted on the proposed legislation after its commerce and industry committee cleared it Wednesday despite protests from three major opposition parties.

The Socialist, Komeito and Communist Parties strongly opposed a revision of the foreign exchange and foreign trade control law, arguing it runs counter to free trade.

The governing Liberal Democratic Party, under pressure from the United States, had drawn up the revised law to prevent a repetition of unlawful sales of advanced technology to the Soviet Union and other communist bloc countries.

Toshiba Machine Corp., a subsidiary of the widely diversified Toshiba Corp. electronics firm, has been under fire for exporting advanced submarine propeller-milling machines to Moscow in violation of COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] rules.

The revision includes a tougher criminal sentence of "no more than five years" from the current three in the case of COCOM violations and mandates talks between the ministers of international trade and industry and foreign affairs to determine the feasibility of exporting certain products to the communist bloc.

Miyazawa on Intervention in Exchange Rates
OW280147 Tokyo KYODO in English 0132 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO — Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Friday the Japanese monetary authorities will step into the foreign exchange market if exchange rates show erratic moves.

He also told reporters after a cabinet meeting that an international agreement to stabilize exchange rates is still valid.

The finance minister said there is no fear of inflation increasing in Japan at this stage, pointing to low levels of wholesale prices.

Outline of White Paper on Air Defense
OW280129 Tokyo KYODO in English 0054 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO — The following are the main points in the government's white paper "Defense of Japan," released Friday:

— The Soviet Union has built up sufficient power to confront the United States in the spheres of both nuclear and conventional forces.

— No change has yet been seen in the trend of the Soviet Union's increase of its military forces.

— The Soviet Union is building a large-scale phased array radar network encircling the entire Soviet Union.

— The United States, which is inferior to the Soviet Union in quantitative terms, is trying to increase its deterrent by adopting sophisticated weapon systems.

— Soviet military buildup around Japan has not only made the international military situation in the region more strained but also increased latent threats to Japan.

— The Soviet Union attaches great importance to its advances in the Pacific Ocean and it is clear that Japan's geographical location hinders the route of advance.

— Despite Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's peace initiative, as shown in his speech in Vladivostok last year, there has been no change in the trend of Soviet military buildup in the Soviet Far East.

— The Soviet Union deploys a quarter to a third of its military forces in the region and continues to build them up both in qualitative and quantitative terms.

— The Soviet Union has deployed new type TU-95 Bear-H bombers, capable of carrying AS-15 long-range cruise missiles equipped with nuclear warheads, in the region. Some 170 SS-20 intermediate-range nuclear missiles and about 85 TU-22M Backfire supersonic medium-range bombers are deployed in the Soviet Far east.

— The SS-20 missiles, positioned in central Siberia and around Lake Baikal, are each equipped with three nuclear warheads and are capable of reaching Japan within 10 minutes of launching.

— The Backfires, capable of carrying AS-4 air-to-surface missiles, which are deployed west of Lake Baikal and on the shore opposite Sakhalin, have a range of about 4,000 kilometers and thus an excellent attack capability against the sea-lanes around Japan.

— About 390,000 troops, or 43 divisions, out of the entire Soviet ground force strength of some two million troops, or 211 divisions, are deployed in the Far East, roughly east of Lake Baikal. The Soviet ground forces have been upgrading their chemical warfare capability.

— About 840 ships, including 75 nuclear-powered submarines, out of the Soviet Navy's total strength of about 2,980 ships, are under the flag of the Soviet Pacific Fleet.

— The Soviet Air Force has about 8,840 combat aircraft, of which about a quarter, or 2,390, are deployed in the Far East. These comprise about 460 bombers, about 1,730 fighters and about 200 patrol planes.

— Some Soviet aircraft flying near Japan have been suspected of conducting "attack training" exercises against Air Self-Defense Force radar sites.

— It seems that the Soviet Union is building a new type of over-the-horizon radar in the Far East to detect aircraft in the Pacific.

— There has been no prospect of resuming dialogue between North and South Korea since its suspension in January last year and military tension is continuing in the area with more than 1.2 million ground troops confronting each other across the demilitarized zone.

— North Korea continues to build up its military forces, with an annual defense budget equivalent to 20-25 percent of its gross national product.

— The North Korean Army has about 750,000 troops or 33 divisions and about 3,300 tanks. The Navy has about 520 ships, including 19 submarines and 28 high-speed missile boats. The Air Force has about 750 combat aircraft.

— Military cooperation between North Korea and the Soviet Union has been closer since President Kim Il-sung visited Moscow in May 1984. The Soviet Union has provided MiG-23 fighters and surface-to-air missiles, believed to be the SA-3 type.

— Three ships of the Soviet Pacific Fleet, including the aircraft carrier *Minsk*, called at a North Korean port in July 1986. The North Korean and Soviet Navies conducted combined exercises in the Sea of Japan in October 1986. These developments are factors which could affect the military balance in the Far East as well as in the Korean peninsula.

— China has intercontinental ballistic missiles with a range covering both the Soviet Union and the United States, more than 100 intermediate-range and medium range ballistic missiles and about 120 medium-range TU-16 bombers. Two nuclear-powered submarines, which are believed to be equipped with SLBMs, have been commissioned. China is said to be building some other nuclear-powered submarines.

— There has been an improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and China. The Soviet Union withdrew a division of troops from Mongolia to a Soviet military district near Mongolia between April and June. However, there has been no change in their fundamental military confrontation.

— The Soviet Union deploys about 500,000 troops along the Sino-Soviet border, where China deploys more than 1.3 million troops. Though the number of Chinese troops on the border is more than 2.5 times that of Soviet troops, the Soviet Union is superior to the Chinese forces in terms of firepower, mobility, and anti-aircraft capability.

— Japan's defense spending ranked ninth in the world in 1984, but in terms of the ratio to gross national product and the overall government budget, as well as per-capita expenditure on defense, Japan's defense spending is far below the levels of the United States and Europe.

— The government set a new policy early this year of holding down defense spending to 18.4 trillion yen for the five-year fiscal 1986-90 period in terms of fiscal 1985 costs.

— The government will continue to maintain a policy of moderate defense buildup after 1991.

— There should be no concern that Japan will become a major military power, because Japan's defense spending is decided through procedures under civilian control.

— Air defense capability at sea should be considered from the viewpoint of defending the Japanese mainland as well as the security of ships at sea, given the increasing threat from the air.

— With the advances in military technology, aircraft flight performance has improved and long-range missiles have been developed. As a result, the flight range of aircraft has increased and long-range missiles now enable them to attack radar sites and airfields from further out at sea.

— The Defense Agency is considering introducing an efficient system of maritime air defense which combines over-the-horizon radar, airborne early warning aircraft, interceptor fighters, air tankers for midair refueling and a shipboard air defense missile system.

USSR Navy Exercises Likely

OW280739 Tokyo KYODO in English 0726 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO — The Soviet Navy is apparently preparing to conduct naval exercises in the northwest Pacific, Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) officials said Friday.

A total of 25 warships were detected some 60-160 kilometers east of the southernmost tip of Sakhalin early Friday morning, the officials said.

The Soviet Pacific Fleet ships are moving eastward and are expected to be heading for the northwest Pacific, MSDF officials said.

An MSDF P-3C antisubmarine patrol plane and a destroyer spotted a fleet of five Soviet warships, including the *Kirov*-class nuclear-powered missile cruiser *Frunze*, near the Soya Strait Thursday morning.

A *Sovremenny*-class missile destroyer was spotted 65 kilometers off Hokkaido's Shiretoko Cape Thursday morning and a total of 19 warships, including the *Kiev*-class aircraft carrier *Novorossiysk* and amphibious assault landing ship *Ivan Rogov*, were seen moving through the Sea of Japan off northeastern Japan Thursday afternoon, the MSDF officials said.

Defense Agency Wants Aegis

OW280823 Tokyo KYODO in English 0809 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO — The Defense Agency announced a 3,735.4 billion yen budget request Friday for fiscal 1988, starting next April, including procurement of a destroyer equipped with the sophisticated U.S. Aegis missile system. The figure represents a 6.2 percent increase over the original defense budget for the current fiscal year.

The Aegis system is vital to maritime air defense to cope with an increased threat of air attack, according to defense officials. It is an air defense missile system

capable of detecting, tracking and destroying many enemy missiles simultaneously, using highly efficient radar and computers.

The 7,200-ton destroyer, to be modeled after the *Arleigh Burke*-class guided missile destroyer of the U.S. Navy, would cost 136 billion yen, of which 3.8 billion yen is being sought in the fiscal 1988 budget. The Aegis destroyer would be a command ship in one of the four escort flotillas of the Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF), the officials said.

The Defense Agency hopes to have the first aegis ship to be commissioned in fiscal 1992, they said. The agency wants to procure two Aegis ships during the mid-term defense program which started in fiscal 1986 and to eventually deploy a total of eight Aegis ships to the four escort flotillas, they said.

It also requested 36 million yen for studies on the installation of an over-the-horizon (OTH) radar system on Iwo Jima island in the western Pacific, 1,200 kilometers south of Tokyo. OTH radar can detect targets beyond the horizon and cover 1,000 to 3,000 kilometers in distance over a span of 60 degrees, and is useful as an early warning system, the officials said.

The U.S. Navy reportedly plans to install the radar system on Amchitka Island in the Aleutians, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines to monitor Soviet flights from the Soviet Union or a base in Vietnam to the western Pacific.

The officials said that in order to cope with growing threats from the air an efficient combination of oth radar system, airborne early warning aircraft, air tankers and interceptor fighters is required.

The request also includes procurement of one escort vessel, one submarine, two minesweepers, 11 P-3C anti-submarine patrol aircraft, 12 SH-60J antisubmarine helicopter and one EP-3 electronic warfare data gathering aircraft.

The agency sought 15 F-15 interceptor fighters, two C-130H transport aircraft, three CH-47J transport helicopters, three UH-60J rescue helicopters and a system of surface-to-air patriot missiles to be provided to an air defense missile group.

Regarding a next-generation support fighter, referred to as the FSX, the officials said the agency is considering making an additional request later this year. The agency is considering whether the FSX should be developed domestically, or jointly with the U.S. aerospace industry, or imported.

For the Ground Self-Defense Force, the agency requested 56 tanks, 23 armored personnel carriers, eight AH-1S antitank helicopters and six SSM-1 surface-to-ship missiles. The SSM-1, which has a range of more than 100 kilometers, was developed in Japan.

Expelled Businessman Denies USSR Spy Charges
OW271305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT
27 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO - A Japanese businessman expelled from Moscow denied Thursday evening Soviet allegations that he had engaged in illegal information gathering.

Takeo Otani, deputy chief of Mitsubishi Corp.'s Moscow office, made the remarks at a press conference after his return to his homeland Thursday afternoon.

Otani said, "I never did such a thing. I was surprised when I first heard of the Soviet order to leave Moscow."

He went on to say, "I acted within the limits permissible for businessmen. I have never overstepped that mark."

Otani and Nobuhiro Takeshita, a defense attache at the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, were ordered out of the Soviet Union August 19.

Otani, asked to leave Moscow within one week, left last Tuesday and returned here via London. Although Takeshita was ordered to leave as soon as possible, he is still in Moscow.

The Soviet Union alleged that Otani had tried to get classified trade information from the Foreign Trade Ministry, while Takeshita had been involved in spying in the Black Sea port of Odessa.

Otani, an expert on Japan-Soviet trade, spent a total of 10 years in the Soviet Union. He dealt mainly with construction and agricultural machinery.

As a countermeasure to the deportation, the Japanese government ordered the acting Soviet trade representative in Tokyo, Yuriy Pokrovski, out of Japan for alleged involvement in the illegal purchase of aircraft-related documents.

Officials Comment on Philippine Coup Attempt
OW280039 Tokyo KYODO in English 0032 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Friday that Philippine President Corazon Aquino appears to be confident of maintaining power despite a coup attempt earlier in the day.

Nakasone, talking briefly to reporters at his office, said the Japanese government is trying to obtain information on the Philippine coup attempt.

Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari said the Japanese Government hopes for an early solution to the attempted coup in the Philippines.

Japan expects the Filipinos people to continue their state-building efforts under Aquino, Kuranari said.

The coup attempt stemmed from a feeling of dissatisfaction among some Filipinos following a transport strike triggered by a boost in oil product prices, he said.

Experimental Satellite Achieves Planned Orbit
OW271203 Tokyo KYODO in English 1147 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Tanegashima, Kagoshima Pref., Aug. 27 KYODO — An H-1 rocket, Japan's experimental three-stage rocket, was launched successfully Thursday and the rocket-carrying experimental technical satellite type 5 (ETS-5) was successfully separated about 27 minutes later.

The 140-ton, 40-meter-tall H-1 rocket, developed by Japan's National Space Development Agency (NASDA), was launched from Tanegashima island in southern Japan at 6:20 p.m. [0920 GMT], making a giant leap forward in Japan's space development technology.

After the successful release of the ETS-5 satellite, NASDA estimated it got on its planned geostationary orbit above the equator slightly to the southeast of Japan with its perigee 200 kilometers and apogee about 36,000 kilometers.

NASDA named the satellite *Kiku* (*Chrysanthemum*) 5.

Mongolia

Namsray Speaks at Youth Center Opening
OW241301 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1348 GMT 22 Aug 87

[Text] [Passage indistinct] During his short address, T. Narangerel, (?first secretary of the MRYL Central Committee), said that it was the (?youth) who came out as the initiators for the construction of the center. They undertook a broad fundraising campaign by encouraging savings in youth labor collectives.

He was followed by T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, who stressed the important role the youth center must play in implementing the party's program task of developing the country's younger generation in an all-round and harmonious way.

The honored guests attended a ceremony at which new members were received by the MRYL and presented leading MRYL members the capital awards of the MRYL Central Committee. They also toured the photography and art exhibition featuring works by young masters.

The center's music and dance hall today welcomed its first guests in its discotheque. A concert by masters of the arts was given in the center's 700-seat concert hall. Soon more than 20 groups, clubs, and arts associations devoted to a variety of youth interests will begin permanent activities.

Deputy Party Secretaries Need To Improve

OW280259 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1345 GMT 27 Aug 87

[From the 27 August Press Review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Aug (MONTSAME) — *Unen* editorial touches on the competence of deputy secretaries of party organizations. The paper notes that, to this day, antiquated concepts about the secondary (?role) of deputy secretaries of party organizations continue to exist where it is necessary to select and place professionally and politically well-prepared people in these positions, people who would be capable, where necessary, of successfully coping with the duties of a first secretary.

Measures Taken To Develop Microbiology

OW230753 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1721 GMT 21 Aug 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Aug (MONTSAME) — The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution on developing biotechnology, introducing its achievements into the national economy and also enhancing cooperation with CEMA member-states in this field in accordance with the comprehensive program of scientific and technological cooperation up to the year 2000. The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers have instructed the State Committee for Science and Technology and the MPR Academy of Sciences to realize together with appropriate organizations before the second quarter of 1988 a target-oriented program of introducing biotechnology achievements into agriculture, industry and the public health system, of training qualified personnel necessary for the branch as well as expanding cooperation with the CEMA member-countries. The MPR Academy of Sciences is to set up an institute of biotechnology. It is expected to considerably expand and strengthen the material and technical foundations of the institutions dealing with [word indistinct] microbiology and provide qualified personnel.

Briefs

MPR Imports From USSR

Ulaanbaatar, 27 Aug (MONTSAME) — The MPR imports from the Soviet Union more than 90 of its machinery and equipment requirements, as well as 100 of its requirement for oil and rolled ferrous metals. Also, more than 40 of imported consumer goods come from the USSR. The fruitful cooperation with the USSR and other fraternal countries is developing and broadening. [Summary] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1332 GMT 27 Aug 87 OW]

North Korea

Statement Calls for Deputy Minister Talks

SK280211 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0100 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Statement by the spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Ministry calling for an immediate response on preliminary talks at the vice ministerial level for the North-South foreign ministerial talks in which the U.S. secretary of state will also participate]

[Text] More than a month has passed since the DPRK Government advanced a new proposal for large-scale arms reduction to ease tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula and open a brighter prospect for peaceful reunification.

We have proposed the holding of deputy ministerial preliminary talks in Panmunjom either by the end of August or on a mutually agreeable date for North-South foreign ministerial talks, to also include the U.S. secretary of state, and we have proposed urgently pushing ahead with it.

Because of its justness and reasonableness — it has sufficiently taken into account the stand of the South Korean authorities who even pay lip service to dialogue — this proposal of ours has evoked broad support and sympathy at home and abroad. And not only the Korean people, but also the world's peace-loving people unanimously call on the United States and the South Korean authorities to respond to it at an early date.

Nevertheless, the United States and the South Korean authorities have not responded affirmatively to our proposal for arms reduction while pursuing without letup a confrontational and splittist line.

On 13 August, the South Korean authorities in a statement by the spokesman of the Foreign Affairs Affairs, while talking about so-called national self-determination, opposed the holding of talks between the North-South foreign ministers in which the United States would also participate, and reiterated only the call to hold North-South foreign ministers' talks to discuss such questions as simultaneous UN membership and cross-recognition. They did not even say a word in response to our proposal for preliminary talks. This is a very insincere act.

As for the principle of national self-determination, there is no need for further explanation that this principle is one of the fundamental stands toward the reunification of the fatherland which the government of our republic has invariably maintained since the first day of national division, and that the proposal for large arms reduction put forth this time is also based on the principle of the national self-determination, and is to be thoroughly realized in the country as a whole.

Above all, it is ridiculous for the South Korean authorities, who have the 40,000-strong U.S. troops in South Korea and have been deprived of even the prerogative of

the supreme military command by the U.S. forces, to talk about national self-determination.

If the South Korean authorities think that their unjust stand of not responding on the North-South arms reduction talks, in which the United States will also participate, can be concealed by the veil of national self-determination, this is a big miscalculation.

Today, to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and create a favorable atmosphere for the future of the peaceful reunification, above all, arms reduction must be realized. Only then, can the acute state of the military confrontation prevailing over the Military Demarcation Line be eliminated, and an atmosphere of trust be created between the North and South, and a breakthrough open for the peaceful reunification of the country.

We should not merely repeat arguments over the nation's important issue, but should carry it into practice by sitting face to face.

The question of arms reduction is not a pure domestic matter of the nation, but an issue in which the United States is directly involved. Therefore, it is clear to everyone that not only the foreign ministers of the North and the South but also the U.S. secretary of state should participate in arms reduction talks.

Therefore, we call for North-South foreign ministerial talks in which the U.S. Secretary of State will participate and again maintain that to ensure the success of the talks, preliminary talks of vice ministerial level officials should be immediately held.

We think that these preliminary talks should be held with the North and the South, as well as the United States, participating. However, if this is inconvenient to United States and the South Korean authorities, we even call for first holding bilateral preliminary talks between us and South Korea.

Proceeding from such a stance, we propose that the preliminary talks be held at 1000 on 23 September at Panmunjom and for this, our side will dispatch a delegation comprising 4 or 5 members headed by a vice ministerial official.

We expect that the South Korean authorities will prudently handle our repeated proposals and will affirmatively respond to them.

28 August 1987

Commentary of Legacy of Slain Daewoo Worker

SK271315 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2153 GMT 26 Aug 87

[Nodong Sinmun 26 August commentary: "A Heavy Blow Must Be Dealt to Murderous Villains"]

[Text] Anger and indignation prevail in South Korea at the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u murderous ring, which, by launching a brutal tear gas canister attack, mercilessly

murdered Yi Sok-kyu, a young worker of Daewoo Shipbuilding Co who rose up in the struggle to demand that democratic rights be guaranteed, that wages be increased, and that the company's unjust measure to suspend its business be revoked. Workers at Daewoo Shipbuilding Co occupied Okpo Hospital in Koje, where the corpse of youth Yi Sok-kyu is placed, and are continuing a sit-in struggle there. Determined to deal a heavy blow to the devilish murderers to take revenge on them, they also boldly struggle almost daily with sit-ins.

The National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution, which is headquartered in Seoul, decided to hold a funeral service for the worker Yi Sok-kyu, who was sacrificed by tear gas canisters, in the name of a democratic national funeral. They also organized the Seoul-Inchon Funeral Committee comprised of representatives of labor organizations, members of off-stage political organizations, politicians, and student representatives. Demanding that traitors Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, murderous villains, resign immediately, that the puppet minister of home affairs and all other people concerned be fired, that they make a public apology, and that tear gas canisters not be fired, they declared they would struggle to the end. Overwhelmed with sizzling hatred and anger for the Chon Tu-hwan ring which bestially murdered Yi Sok-kyu, a young worker who rose up in a righteous struggle for democracy and the right to existence, we share with the workers and fellow countrymen in the South their grief for the loss of a patriotic youth. However, instead of recognizing and apologizing for its murderous crime, at the 26 August meeting of DJP postholders, challenging the voices at home and abroad the demand that killers be punished, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring babbled about the intervention of off-stage and outside forces and resorted to threats by saying that they will sternly deal with the struggle of the Daewoo Shipbuilding Co workers through a party-government discussion.

In a meeting with reporters that day, the puppet prime minister also babbled about the intervention of outside forces and resorted to intimidation by saying that he can no longer tolerate the political exploitation of Yi Sok-kyu's funeral. In this way, he disclosed the colors of a member of the fascist cabinet who was sworn in to guarantee the DJP hooligans' extension of power.

This brutal murder was not an incident simply committed by some policemen taking place because they did not follow the safety regulations on the use of tear gas canisters. On 24 August, a prosecutor at the puppet Masan Local Prosecutor's Office disclosed an autopsy report that four wounds were found in the murdered youth Yi Sok-kyu's breast and that several pieces of metal shrapnel of various sizes were found in his lungs. This is evidence that the fascist group is firing tear gas canisters not to control demonstrators but to kill them.

He was killed because the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, while seeking to extend its fascist dictatorship, mobilized suppressive forces to indiscriminately attack peaceful

crowds, demanding independence and the right to existence, with tear gas canisters. The ringleaders of Yi Sok-kyu's brutal killing are traitors Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u themselves, who have indiscriminately suppressed the struggle of the workers who rose up to seek democratic freedoms and the right to existence, branding it as an illegal destructive act. The puppet traitors are unparalleled national butchers and devilish murderers.

Since it turned Kwangju into a sea of fellow countrymen's blood and took power with guns and bayonets, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring has successively committed the brutalities of murdering its fellow countrymen. This year, the fascist clique bestially tortured and murdered Pak Chong-chol, a student at Seoul National University, and brutally murdered with tear gas canisters Yi Tae-chun, a worker in Pusan, and Yi Han-yol, a student at Yonsei University, both of whom rose up in struggles.

Tyrants who have made killing their undertaking do not last long. The rule of guns and bayonets by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, which considers its fellow countrymen the objects of sacrifice for the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the fascist dictatorship and which frantically suppresses the people, must be buried to end the politics of murder in South Korea. The young worker Yi Sok-kyu will not have died in vain. The South Korean workers and people will unfailingly avenge his death and will drag the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, the murderous ringleader, out to punish them in the name of history, arduously struggling until they bury the fascist dictatorship.

Daily Denounces No Tae-u's Remarks

SK252351 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2154 GMT 23 Aug 87

[Nodong Sinmun 24 August commentary: "Deceptive Balderdash Aimed at the Presidential Post"]

[Text] On 18 August, traitor No Tae-u, DJP president, held a so-called public forum on the political situation with some university students at the DJP's political training center in Karak-dong, Seoul. At the forum, he ridiculously described himself as the only politician qualified to be president and spun out extremely brazen and nauseating gibberish, talking about a way for unraveling the Kwangju incident, the implementation of the 29 June declaration, and the existence of the United States. This is an intolerable mockery of, and an open challenge to, the South Korean people demanding the clarification of the truth of the Kwangju incident and the democratization and independence of society.

On that day, No Tae-u brazenly called himself one of those who had expressed concern over the Kwangju incident, and babbled that it would be good to wind up the Kwangju incident with mutual pardon and the restoration of each other's honor.

The Kwangju incident — an unprecedented homicidal atrocity in which thousands of people were slaughtered

en mass — is a criminal case that can never be shelved merely with a pardon or few words.

Along with Chon Tu-hwan and Chong Ho-yong, No Tae-u was one of the ringleaders and murderers who submerged the city into a sea of blood by mobilizing special airborne troops, making violent remarks that the security of the United States was in jeopardy and the insurgents must be annihilated.

Whom can the murderer pardon and whose honor can be restore? Furthermore, how can the Kwangju citizens and people pardon the peerless murderers and national butchers who ruthlessly killed fellow countrymen?

Only when Chon Tu-hwan, No Tae-u, Chong Ho-yong, and other murderers and criminals atone for their atrocity before the people and are executed according to the stern judgment of history and the nation, can the massacre incident, the Kwangju incident, be wound up legally, though the resentment and indignation of the people may remain.

No Tae-u's remarks about big progress in fulfilling the 29 June commitments are also brazen utterances. The 29 June commitments were entirely a deceptive and swindling propaganda which he put forward to escape from impending crises in the regime, prolong the fascist dictatorship, and consolidate his power system while dragging time.

He would not be unaware that in a recent edition, the *Choson Ilbo* of South Korea denounced No Tae-u, saying that even though he had talked about democratization with rosy words, not tenors of democratization but currents of antidemocratization had become fierce; and urged him to stop making remarks and verify his commitments in practice. Nevertheless, he clamored about progress in fulfilling commitments. This shows that traitor No Tae-u is a despicable political impostor who unhesitatingly conduct brazen acts of distorting facts to deceive public opinion and to exalt his image.

Referring to relations between the United States and South Korea, he babbled that South Korea is not subservient to the United States and the United States has rendered assistance to the development of South Korea. This is disgusting balderdash which only a sordid pro-U.S. flunkyst traitor can make. No Tae-u is a truculent pro-U.S. lackey who has been fed and systematically tamed into a murderer.

It is precisely because of No Tae-u's devoted loyalty to his U.S. masters that he was chosen as an heir to the dictatorship.

The prattle of the puppet traitor nakedly revealed his inherent nature as a pro-U.S. lackey.

Originally, the forum with students was part of dirty popularity-seeking tactics designed to assume the presidency by deceiving public opinion and by exalting his image.

The people's resistance in June was precisely triggered by the nomination of No Tae-u as a presidential candidate. This indicates that No Tae-u has already been sentenced to death. Although No Tae-u is desperately maneuvering to take the post of power while mocking the people, they will never pardon him.

60th Anniversary of LSWYK Celebrated

SK280439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA) — A central meeting was held Thursday at the People's Palace of Culture to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Young Communist League of Korea led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

It was attended by members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Yi Kun-mo, Pak Song-chol and Yim Chun-chu, and other senior party and government officials.

Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, read out the congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and all the young people on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Young Communist League of Korea.

The message says the formation of the league by Comrade Kim Il-song on August 28, 1927, was a historical event of great importance in the development of the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people and the youth movement. This made it possible to ensure Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership of the Korean revolution more effectively and to train many young communists of the new generation, build up the hardcore of the revolution and expand the revolutionary struggle in a new stage.

Dwelling on the past 60 years of proud victories and glory covered by the Korean communist youth movement which started along with the creation of the revolutionary cause of *chuche* under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the message continues:

The basic duty of the Korean youth movement at present is to struggle to carry forward to completion the revolutionary cause of *chuche*, the cause of our party pioneered by Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"Precisely on the youth of our age devolves the lofty task of inheriting and completing from generation to generation the revolutionary cause of *chuche* which was paved by the young Korean communists and which has developed through an arduous struggle of our people."

It is the unshakable will of our party to further strengthen the League of Socialist Working Youth, the reserve force and assistant of the party, and bring up the

young people to be revolutionary soldiers boundlessly faithful to the party so as to creditably carry through the revolutionary cause of *chuche* to completion.

If the LSWY and youth are to inherit and complete this cause, they must remain loyal to the leadership of our party, first of all.

Loyalty to the leadership of our party is the life and soul of the LSWY and the fundamental principle in the building and activity of our youth organizations.

The reunification of the country is the greatest task of the nation and a noble mission of the youth. The LSWY and all the youth should vigorously struggle to foil the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and reunify the country independently and peacefully and should firmly support the South Korean students and people in the struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

They should positively struggle to build a new, independent and peaceful world free from imperialism and war, in unity with the progressive youths of the world, and support them with might and main in the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and the building of a new society.

Choe Yong-hae, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the LSWY Central Committee, made a report.

The Young Communist League of Korea under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song performed its mission with success from the outset and played the pivotal role in building up a strong internal force of the Korean revolution and developing the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of our people as a whole and the Korean communist movement, said the reporter.

The brilliant traditions of the communist youth movement which were created in the early period of the Korean revolution and consolidated in the anti-Japanese armed struggle by Comrade Kim Il-song are a priceless revolutionary asset for inheriting and bringing to completion the revolutionary cause of *chuche*; they reliably guarantee constant development of the youth movement of our country, he noted, and continued:

Our party has inherited the precious traditions established in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and constantly developed in depth the youth movement and the building of youth organizations. Thanks to its wise leadership, the youth movement in our country has entered a new, higher stage along with the vigorous march toward the modelling of the whole society on the *chuche* idea.

Our glorious party with energetic ideological and theoretical activities and tested leadership is more powerfully leading our youth movement to be a revolutionary movement which upholds the revolutionary cause of *chuche* pioneered by Comrade Kim Il-song and makes substantial contribution to the struggle for the cause.

On the basis of a deep insight into the essence of the revolutionary cause of the working class and the law of its development, our party clarified that the youth movement led by the working-class party is, in essence, a movement to carry forward to completion the revolutionary cause of the leader, and indicated a guideline for the youth movement to enhance its role in every way to discharge this basic mission and duty.

The Korean youth movement is now in the period of a new great turn on the road of glory of upholding our party's revolutionary cause.

The entire people and youth should strengthen militant friendship and unity with the peoples and youths of socialist and non-aligned countries and all other progressive peoples and youths of the world under the banner of independence, friendship and peace and resolutely struggle to smash the U.S.-led imperialists' moves for aggression and war and defend peace on the Korean peninsula, in Asia and the world.

All the young people should hold the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students slated for 1989 in Pyongyang under the noble idea of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship as a grand international festival of friendship and unity of the world youth and students who cherish justice and truth, so as to contribute to the development of the world youth and students movement and the cause of world peace, the reporter stressed.

Nodong Sinmun Thursday carries an editorial entitled "Let Us Carry Forward to the end the Traditions of the Communist Youth Movement Under the Leadership of the Party."

South Korea

DPRK's Paek Hak-nim Hong Kong Visit
SK280131 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
28 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] Washington (YONHAP) — North Korea's secret police chief, Paek Hak-nim, recently visited Hong Kong disguised as a sailor, Canada's *Ottawa Citizen* reported last Saturday.

According to the newspaper, the second visit by the North Korean minister of security made Hong Kong slightly nervous.

Paek's first clandestine visit to Hong Kong was made in 1983, shortly before a North Korean ship left Hong Kong for Burma, where terrorists under the minister's command blew up 21 people, including some visiting South Korean officials.

Considering that North Korean leader Kim Il-song recently made a series of peace proposals, experienced watchers believe another attack is imminent, the report said. Kim's last peace proposal was just days before his minister of security went to Hong Kong for the first time, the paper added.

20,000 Attend Slain Worker's Funeral
OW280811 Tokyo KYODO in English 0803 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Koje Island, S. Korea, Aug. 28 KYODO — Some 20,000 workers, citizens and opposition members attended a funeral held Friday for a shipbuilding worker killed in a recent clash with police here.

Yi sok-kyu, 21, was reportedly striking with his co-workers near the Daewoo shipyard last week when he was hit by fragments of a tear gas bomb fired by riot police trying to thwart the walkout.

The funeral was held at the shipyard's playground under the sponsorship of shipyard workers and opposition forces.

They plan to hold condolence rallies at 19 sites nationwide Friday evening amid warnings by police authorities that such rallies are illegal and that they will block any of these gatherings.

Okpo Daewoo Shipyard To Resume Work
SK280055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
28 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] Koje, Kyongsang-namdo — Daewoo worker Yi Sok-kyu who died in the swing of labor disputes here will be buried at his hometown of Namwon, Cholla-pukto, today, in accordance with the wishes of his family.

In a tripartite meeting among family members, company executives and trade union leaders yesterday, the burial site was set for Namwon and the funeral will be held in the name of "democratic people's funeral."

Daewoo shipbuilding yard at Okpo which has long been hit by serious labor disputes will resume operation Monday after observing the mourning period and clearing up traces of the weeks-old disturbance.

The trade union side declared its position that Yi's body should be buried at Mangwol-dong Cemetery in Kwangju in the meeting yesterday, but eventually gave in to the family side, which was backed by the company.

Daewoo chairman Kim U-chong managed to persuade the trade union into following the wishes of Yi's family, by saying that it was right from a humanitarian point of view.

When the burial site was announced as Namwon, the dissident body of the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution [NCDC] said it would follow all decisions made by the family and the trade union in carrying out proceedings of the funeral.

The NCDC and other dissident organizations argued that Yi should be buried in Moran Cemetery in the vicinity of Seoul, where garment laborer Chon Tae-il is buried.

Some 1,000 workers held a sit-in in protest of the decision to bury him at Namwon, maintaining their position that he should be buried at the public cemetery in Kwangju where victims of the tragic Kwangju incident in 1980 are buried.

Meanwhile, tension mounted for a while when about 500 unmarried workers threatened to continue their strike, dissatisfied with the labor-management agreement because only married workers are entitled to 15,000 won in residential allowance. The allowance is part of the 45,000-won wage hike accord reached shortly after midnight Wednesday.

Unmarried workers who account for almost half of the entire work force at the shipyard, put forth an eight-point demand, including the revision of the labor-management deal, while demanding trade union leader Yang Tong-sang explain how he came to accept such a "disadvantageous" offer.

They briefly held a sit-in protest in the morning but the situation which was feared to develop into another dispute, was settled in a meeting between staff members of the trade union and representatives of single workers.

The amount of compensation which will be offered to Yi's family by the company has not been decided. The family members reportedly made known their intention to establish a scholarship fund in the name of Yi Sok-kyu with part of the compensation.

As the controversial issue concerning the burial site was completely resolved, the shipyard was seen busy with various preparations for the funeral amidst a grave atmosphere.

Model for Solving Labor Unrest
SK280205 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
28 Aug 87 p 3

[By staff reporter Yi Chang-sun]

[Text] The dramatic settlement of the Daewoo shipyard strike has ushered in a model for solving labor unrest that has gripped workplaces nationwide.

Labor and management produced an eleventh-hour accord Wednesday by making concessions to both stances during a series of negotiations, putting an end to the 19-day shipyard strike.

The settlement provided a lesson that labor disputes should be solved through negotiations between labor and management and that violent protests do little in producing a solution.

The labor protests at the Daewoo shipyard on the southern island of Koje were evolving into a serious political issue as members of dissident groups, including the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution (NCDC), allegedly meddled in the strike.

Many dissident group members scurried to visit the shipyard workers died last Saturday from injuries he received during a violent clash between protesting workers and riot police.

Labor union leaders and dissident group members led the strike and played a leading role in setting the date and burial site for the dead worker, Yi Sok-kyu.

Union leaders, however, exercised wisdom in restricting political dissidents from deeply meddling in their strike.

They declined the interference by "outside forces" into the strike in the end and took the initiative in last-ditch negotiations with company executives.

Management and labor at the strike-ridden Daewoo shipyard churned out an agreement Wednesday evening, some hours after Kim U-chung, founder and chairman of the Daewoo Group, announced a breakdown in talks on pay hikes with union leaders.

The accord called for a uniform 45,000 won hike in monthly pay for about 15,000 shipyard workers.

Labor and management also agreed to resume the operation of the shipyard from Monday after holding Yi's funeral today.

Union leaders and company executives went through many twists and turns before they struck the accord.

A Catholic father and a lawmaker of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party reportedly facilitated the agreement.

They urged both sides to make concessions to their original stances by meeting union leaders and company executives separately behind the scenes.

Catholic priest Yang Kwon-sik, who came to Koje from the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul, persuaded union leaders to back off from their demand of 70,000 won in pay hike.

Union leaders agreed to cut down their demand from 70,000 won to 50,000 won.

At the same time, the priest asked Kim U-chung to advance a new proposal for an early settlement of the labor protests.

A ray of hope for the settlement shone Wednesday afternoon when union leaders and company executives began to show flexible attitudes, which stemmed from Yang's mediation.

The labor unrest at the Daewoo shipyard typifies labor disputes in the country as it resulted from a stock of complaints of workers at a debt-ridden company.

The shipyard workers demanded much higher pay, but the shipyard was unable to comply with its workers' demand as it has chalked up about 200 billion won in the

red. Furthermore, the current slump in the world's shipbuilding business has driven the Daewoo shipyard into a mire.

In the early stage, the company did not pay due attention to the workers' strike, which stimulated picketing workers to stage violent protests.

The violent protests culminated last Saturday when Yi was killed in a clash with riot police. He is the first victim of labor unrest in years.

Yi's tragic death, which made newspaper headlines, are feared to bring about grave social turmoil by touching off more labor disputes.

Union leaders and management, however, produced an accord on pay hikes before Yi's issue set off a wave of more labor unrest.

Ministry Expects Labor Disputes To Ease
SK280155 Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 28 (YONHAP) — A large number of labor disputes have occurred in the past two months following the June 29 announcement of a democratization package by No Tae-u, then chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

A total of 2,251 labor disputes took place across the country in the two-month period, accounting for 95 percent of the total disputes which took place in 1987, according to figures compiled by the Labor Ministry.

In August alone, 2,180 disputes broke out, compared to only 124 disputes reported in the entire January-June period.

The labor-management disputes started by blue-collar workers in Pusan and South Kyongsang Province and rapidly spread to virtually all industries throughout the country, ranging from shipbuilding, automotive, mining and manufacturing industries to the service sector including bus and taxi companies.

Due to negotiations between labor union leaders and management representatives or through government mediation, 1,635 disputes have been settled.

The manufacturing industry surpassed all industries in the number of labor disputes with 1,335 disputes or 61 percent of the total, followed by the transportation industry with 619, and the mining industry with 121 disputes.

About 70 percent of the disputes (1,584) took place in small- and medium-sized industries each of which employs less than 300 workers. Only 8.5 percent of the disputes occurred in large firms each of which has more than 1,000 employees.

Workers in most work places engulfed by labor disputes demanded pay raises and better working conditions. Demand for higher pay was the major cause behind

1,379 labor disputes or 62 percent of the total, while workers at 342 worksites demanded better working conditions.

Meanwhile, the labor unrest is expected to cool down with the establishment of settlement procedures through direct negotiations between labor and management.

A Labor Ministry official said that the labor disputes are expected to ease in September with management taking a positive attitude in settling the disputes while the government remains firmly determined not to intervene in the labor-management conflicts.

He said, however, that the possibility exists of intervention in the labor movement by university students and dissident organizations in September when the nation's colleges and universities begin the fall semester.

Since June 29, 216 companies have temporarily suspended operations due to labor disputes. Of the total, 113 companies have resumed operations while operations are still halted at 103 industries.

Most companies which suspended operations were in Pusan, Taegu and the two Kyongsang provinces. Of the 216 companies, 86 companies or 40 percent are located in Pusan, Taegu and Kyongsang provinces, while 55 companies or 26 percent are in Kyonggi Province and the western port of Inchon. 40 companies are in the Chungchong Provinces while 35 companies are in Kwangju city, South and North Cholla provinces and Cheju and Kangwon provinces.

Daily Denounces Interference in Disputes
SK271324 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean
26 Aug 87 p 2

[Editorial: "What Are the Opposition Forces Pursuing?"]

[Text] With the active interference of opposition forces prompted by the death of a worker, labor-management disputes have been seriously deadlocked. The words "opposition forces' interference" have recently been construed to be the "worst situation" in our society. Forces that intervene in an acute social problem whenever it arises due to discord and disputes will ultimately drive the situation to the worst stage.

We have seen many scenes in which they instigate the students — even at the site where a student burned himself to death — and they got excited over the death of a student as if to amuse themselves. This time, they are attempting to intervene in the funeral of the worker Yi Sok-kyu. The method of stirring up workers to change the burial site from where the family wants, while raving about the democratic national funeral, is a repeat of what was seen at the funeral of the late student Yi Han-yol. Obviously, they are attempting to unite all the workers' forces throughout the country by creating a more extreme and more radical atmosphere. We have to doubt

the nature of the "opposition forces" who act like a professional group seeking the destruction of society. What on earth do they want?

An arbitrator is needed in any dispute. In particular, only when the arbitrator — who rushes into the site of fierce labor disputes with firm resolution to deal with violence that may be touched off by the excited masses — appears, will a result that is beneficial to the workers, not to mention to management, be achieved. At a time when such a fair arbitrator is earnestly needed, the opposition forces came out to the site of dispute and are disturbing the solution of the dispute while maneuvering to cause unrest and disorder through provocative methods. We have to doubt their true intention. When young men, who may lose their reasoning and pursue illusion because of youth's hastiness are sacrificed, adults, if they are discreet and prudent, should encourage them to reasonably and wisely handle the case while consoling them. This is the reason and wisdom of adults who have discretion and experience.

However, some adults who should deservedly have such reason rush to the site where young men are sacrificed as if they awaited such an occasion and attempt to create the cause of disturbance while babbling about the soul of the deceased and so forth. We cannot but view that they want to pursue political aims even by wrecking the basis of our living.

From the outset, it was our misfortune that the opposition forces came to existence and that we had to suffer from their burden. However, the will for democratization was accepted and is now being put into practice. The aim of democratization constitutes the common virtue which should be welcomed unanimously by the opposition forces. To realize such common virtue, the opposition forces should also play the affirmative role as the arbitrator. The people expect this.

The people are concerned and worried about the acts of the opposition forces who only seek to overthrow the government and are attempting to block the settlement of labor-management disputes and aggravate the situation. They should realize that most people think their act of reducing our society to an irrevocable misfortune would never be tolerated.

Needless to say, the death of Yi Sok-kyu is regrettable. However, we should closely watch with vigilance the interference of the opposition forces who only caused destruction wherever they intervened in the current labor-management disputes, on which they are maneuvering to exert their influence. We should block with our own strength the act of dangerous outside forces who are attempting to shake the roots of our lives.

DJP Considers Mid-February Elections

SK280123 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
28 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] The Democratic Justice party is considering holding parliamentary elections around the middle of February next year, shortly before the transfer of government scheduled for Feb. 25, it was learned yesterday.

DJP secretary general Chong Sok-mo told reporters that he "personally" favors the general elections to be held about two months after the presidential election. The ruling party is inclined to hold the direct presidential election around mid-December.

"The people are not accustomed to simultaneous presidential and parliamentary elections," he said, commenting on a recent call by DJP lawmakers elected from Seoul to hold the two big political events at the same time.

DJP president No Tae-u also showed reluctance to the call Wednesday, when he was asked for his opinion.

The party has so far reserved revelation of its plan for general elections in order "not to side with a certain faction of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party."

RDP president Kim Yong-sam insists on the holding of the general elections by early February, while advisor Kim Tae-chung by May after the inauguration of the next government.

Chong said, "Our party has not yet formally decided on the timing of the general elections. And the schedule is subject to negotiations with opposition parties."

He made it clear that there would be no serious problem if the elections were held one or two weeks before the power transition.

The secretary general hinted his party wished to maintain the current parliamentary election system under which two candidates are elected from each constituency with some modifications in the number of constituencies with the population growth.

"We will generously accept opposition demands on other issues, if any," he said.

The DJP plans to hold public hearings or seminars on those matters, according to Chong.

The political timetable will be put on the agenda for the first formal meeting between No and Kim Yong-sam on Monday. When fixed, the timetable will be stipulated in the supplementary provisions of the new constitution, being drafted in bi-partisan talks.

Interparty Faction for Kim Tae-chung

SK272353 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
28 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] Kim Tae-chung's faction, the Minkwonhoe, moved to nominate him as the opposition candidate for the presidency, heralding a stepped-up struggle for the

candidacy between Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

At a factional meeting, Reps. Yi Chung-chae and Yi Yong-hui said yesterday it is inevitable to nominate Kim for president, now with the election only three months away.

It was the first time that Kim's supporters publicly mentioned fielding him as the opposition candidate of the presidency.

Rep. Yi Chung-chae, chairman of the Minkwonhoe, said at the factional meeting that "we will spearhead the effort to have Kim as the opposition camp's presidential candidate."

"For that purpose, we will unify the Minkwonhoe with the Minhonyon," said Yi, who is also vice president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party. The Minhonyon is Kim's extra-parliamentary organization.

Rep. Yi Yong-hui also said, "We will win the race for nomination and also the presidential election, and will see that Kim will assume the presidency."

Kim's faction is expected to officially announce its decision to promote Kim as the opposition candidate next Tuesday when Kim's two major organizations hold a ceremony of unity.

Further on Nominating Kim

SK280211 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 28 (YONHAP) — The contest between Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, the two top leaders of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), over who will become the opposition party's presidential candidate, has entered a new phase as Kim Tae-chung's supporters have moved bluntly to nominate their leader as the opposition candidate.

Rep. Yi Chung-chae, president of the Minkwonhoe (People's Rights Club), Kim Tae-chung's faction inside the party, Thursday said during an urgent meeting of the club's board of directors, it is now inevitable to nominate Kim Tae-chung as a presidential candidate who is admired universally by the people. The RDP vice president insisted that the genuine democratization of the country could be achieved only by selecting the right leader.

Rep. Yi, while explaining the background of the faction's decision to unite with Minhonyon, a group of Kim Tae-chung's followers outside the party, said, the merger of the two bodies is necessary for efficiently coordinating our efforts to help Kim Tae-chung become the presidential candidate both inside and outside the party.

It marks the first time that Kim Tae-chung's supporters have openly discussed selecting their leader as the RDP presidential candidate. Kim Tae-chung attended the meeting but made no comment.

Kim Yong-sam's intraparty camp did not hand out any official comment on Minkwonhoe's initiatives, but one close aid to Kim Yong-sam said, it is not helpful for selecting a single presidential candidate to argue publicly about the candidacy issue at the very time the two Kims are discussing the matter themselves.

Rep. Pak Yong-man, another RDP vice president and a leader in Kim Yong-sam's intraparty faction, called upon Kim Tae-chung to keep his earlier promise to select a single candidate through compromise. Leaders should take full responsibility for what they have said.

Meanwhile, Kim Tae-chung was reported Friday as having said that the RDP, the major opposition party, would succeed in fielding a single presidential candidate. He did not rule out, however, the possibility of selecting the candidate through a vote showdown rather than by mutual compromise.

Kim Tae-chung, a 1971 presidential candidate, said in an interview with *The Korea Times*, an English daily in Seoul, that the RDP has no choice but to nominate a single candidate through fair and open competition if he and Kim Yong-sam fail to reach a compromise.

The selection of the presidential candidate has been a very delicate problem facing the party since the two Kims keep presenting differing ideas on how and when the single candidate should be decided.

While Kim Yong-sam, the RDP president, continues to insist that the presidential candidate should be determined at an early date such as by early September, Kim Tae-chung, the party's permanent adviser, contends that the timing should not precede the scheduled plebiscite for constitutional amendment scheduled for later this year.

Kim Yong-sam also insists that a vote showdown must be avoided in selecting the candidate in order to prevent voters from perceiving an unnecessary image of intraparty discord. Meanwhile, Kim Tae-chung does not reject a possible vote on the candidacy should efforts at compromise fail.

DJP To Agree To Drop Residency Clause
SK260011 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
26 GMT Aug 87 p 1

[Text] The majority Democratic Justice Party has virtually agreed to remove the requirement of continuous five-year domestic residence for presidential candidacy thus enabling opposition leader Kim Tae-chung to run for president.

In return, the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party promised to "positively" consider allowing independents to seek the presidency in the upcoming presidential election in an inter-party negotiation on constitutional amendment yesterday.

The rival parties also agreed to complete the inter-party negotiation on the details of the amendment by the eight-member political apparatus before Friday and not

to refer them to a meeting between the heads of the opposing parties.

Rep. Choe Yong-chol of the DJP and Rep. Pak Yong-man of the RDP told reporters after the meeting that "we have decided to complete the negotiation on the constitutional amendment by Aug. 28 in order not to give the party presidents a burden in the matter."

The two parties had earlier agreed to refer issues left unsettled by the inter-party negotiation panel by the deadline to "summit" talk originally expected to be held on next Monday.

Rep. Choe said, "Our party will give a clear-cut answer to the opposition RDP by tomorrow on dropping the clause which stipulates that presidential candidates should have lived for five years continuously within the country to be eligible for the presidency."

RDP permanent advisor Kim Tae-chung, who returned home on Feb. 8, 1985 from his two-year stay in the United States, was to be bound by the restriction.

The delegates of the rival parties agreed on some other major points in the new constitution.

DJP, RDP To Make 'Package Compromise'
SK280117 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
28 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] Constitutional negotiators of the Democratic Justice Party and the opposition Reunification Democratic Party yesterday decided to make a "package compromise" on nine issues in a final talk planned for today.

They had a behind-the-scene deal on a unified draft for a new constitution last night.

If the eight delegates, four each from the two main parties, fail to produce a compromise today, they will extend the deadline by two days, said Rep. Pak Yong-man.

Pak, the RDP-side spokesman in the high-level talk, said, "It seems difficult for us to complete negotiations by the deadline on the remaining issues, all concerned with the core interests of both parties."

"But we will do the utmost to finalize our month-long talk on constitutional amendment successfully before a dialogue between DJP president No Tae-u and our president Kim Yong-sam, slated for Monday," he said.

Rep. Choe Yong-chol, the DJP spokesman for the talk, also viewed that they would not refer the remaining issues to the No-Kim talk as the circumstances allow them.

They ended the talk only after sounding out each party's stand on the issues.

The nine pending issues include the lowering of the minimum suffrage age by one year to 19, the installation of vice presidency, independence of the central bank and

workers' participation in business management and due share of profits, all demanded by the RDP.

The opposition party yesterday virtually agreed to withdraw its calls for the installation of the vice presidency and a four-year presidential tenure with reelection allowable just once.

In a joint meeting of Kim Yong-sam, advisor Kim Tae-chung and four constitutional negotiators, however, they could not make a conclusion on labor rights to participate in business administration and have due access to profits as well as the franchise age.

Government To Begin Probes of Radicals
SK280107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
28 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] The government has decided to launch an extensive mop-up operation against radical leftists, judging that their subversive activities have reached a perilous point posing a grave menace to the foundation of the nation.

The toughest ever action was decided on in a Cabinet session, which was called yesterday mainly to discuss measures against the leftist-leaning elements after their alleged intervention in protracted labor disputes at industrial workplaces.

All Cabinet members discussed in depth how the weeks-long labor conflicts will influence the on-going democratization campaigns rising up in all sectors of society.

Chairing the session in the morning, Prime Minister Kim Chong-yol told Cabinet members, "All ministries must act together to cope with the mushrooming of radical leftists disturbing the nation's foundation."

The premier said he is concerned that the continuance of such social unrest may result in a serious hitch to the smooth implementation of the political schedule for democratization.

"We are now standing at a grave crossroads determining whether we can make another take-off in national development through the success of democratization or whether we retreat into the abyss of confusion," Kim noted.

Kim expressed fear that the possible joint struggle of workers and radical leftists might place the country in an uncontrollably serious situation, calling for combined cooperative efforts by all sectors of society to safeguard liberal democracy against both radicalism and leftism.

"Mindful of the seriousness of the current national situation, those in leading classes from all sectors of society, including journalistic, religious and academic circles, should exert joint efforts against the subversive activities of leftists," Kim said emphatically.

Justice Minister Chong Hae-chang reported to the Cabinet session that about 60 persons are the subject of prosecution probes for their alleged subversive activities, mainly at industrial workplaces, since a joint police-prosecution investigation team was set up on Aug. 20.

Chong went on to say that the joint investigation team will be further reinforced in the days ahead to ferret out leftists and harsher action will be taken against them.

In a separate report, Home Minister Chong Kwan-yong said that leftist forces, in conjunction with dissident groups, are scheming a "leftist revolution" through violence, riding in on the current democratization movement.

Burma

Paper Comments on Ne Win Party Speech *BK271515 Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese* 16 Aug 87 p 4

[Editorial: "The Party Chairman's Instruction at the Special Meeting"]

[Text] "If we have had successes, we should not become complacent about them. Instead, it would be better or more beneficial to bring forth suggestions on how to achieve greater successes or to improve upon these successes. Even more important than this is the failure and the shortcomings . . . It is essential that facts are stated openly when discussing and reviewing these failures." That was the guidance given with a very keen foresight by the chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP]. He was summing up the attitude that must be adopted by the persons in charge of the party and the state organizations in his speech at a coordination meeting of the [party] Central Executive Committee and party factions of the State Council and Central Organs of Power at the People's Assembly Conference Hall on 10 August 1987.

The Lanzin Party will strive for the success of socialism in the country and organize the entire working people while remaining concerned with and interested in the aspirations and sufferings of the working people and their plight. It is firmly convinced that success can be achieved only when the working people themselves participate in the constructive tasks that utilize the progressive and innovative power of the working people. The very life force of the Lanzin Party in essence is in persistently upholding the interests of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the people. In serving the interests of the people, the party will objectively review its policies, programs, and performance and make necessary changes that will be conducive to the interests of the people. While strictly adhering to its basic work style, "from the people to the people," the party will work to realize the aspirations of the people within the framework of its guiding principles and policies that are laid down in accordance with the wishes and the conditions of life of the people.

The party, while choosing the middle path in accordance with its guiding ideology, the System of Correlation of Man and His Environment, remains alert to ensure the interests of the people are not affected. Keeping itself informed of the laws of the process of social changes, the party strives to ensure the path chosen is oriented in the right direction. At the same time, it also gives due emphasis to maintaining intra-party unity and political stability, and ensures that the momentum of the tasks being carried out are unimpeded.

Such are the ways that the BSPP has followed in upholding the interests of the state and the people. Although the party has been doing that, it does not take its programs to be complete, instead it constantly reviews them to make

them more and more complete in accordance with the guiding ideology. This being the case, work carried out in that direction must be based on complete facts. Only then will the projected plans and the future tasks contain few mistakes and will be in accordance with the conditions of the state. It is therefore essential that the organizations responsible present the complete truth without hiding any facts about the political, economic, and social conditions in the state. In the same way as the traditional saying goes, "know the cause of the pain, and medicine will be available," will it then be possible to find and practice the means that would benefit the people.

In sum, we believe that the advice given by the party chairman to report the true conditions and to offer good suggestions so that better progress could be made, will serve as guidelines for the personages in charge of the party and the state organizations to follow seriously.

Cambodia

Chea Soth Receives Soviet Delegation *BK260703 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0426 GMT* 26 Aug 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Aug (SPK) — Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, on Tuesday received in Phnom Penh V.N. Kozlov, deputy chief of the Soviet subcommission of the intergovernmental Soviet-Cambodian Commission for Economic, Trade, and Technical-Scientific Cooperation, who is visiting Cambodia.

On this occasion, Chea Soth highly appreciates the efforts of the Soviet Union in extending the multifaceted cooperation between Cambodia and the USSR, thus greatly contributing to restoring and developing Cambodia's economy.

He also expressed his conviction that the solidarity and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the economic field, will further develop.

For his part, V.N. Kozlov pledged to do his best to develop bilateral cooperation.

Cultural-Scientific Program With GDR *BK251228 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1114 GMT* 25 Aug 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 25 — A programme on cultural and scientific cooperation for 1987-1990 between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the German Democratic Republic was concluded in Phnom Penh Monday.

Signatories on Kampuchea side was Hem Samin, vice minister of economic and cultural cooperation with foreign countries, and on the GDR side Rolf Dach, GDR ambassador to Kampuchea.

Under the programme, both sides will exchange specialized workers in various fields. The GDR will also grant 70 scholarships to Kampuchea, including 60 for higher education students and 10 for postgraduates.

News Conference on Reconciliation Policy
BK271400 PHNOM Penh SPK in English 1259 GMT
27 Aug 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 27 — A press conference was called here this afternoon by the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry to make public the national reconciliation policy issued also here today by the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

It was attended by Kampuchean and foreign reporters from SPK (Kampuchea), TASS, *Novosti and T.V. Soviet (the Soviet Union)*, VNA, NDN (Japan), WDR (West German Television) etc.

Also present were representatives from various international organizations.

Addressing Kampuchean and foreign reporters and guests, Foreign Minister Kong Korm recalled the great victories recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past eight years and denounced the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese expansionists and the Thai ultra-rightists for their treacherous schemes against Kampuchea's rebirth.

He pointed to the PRK's good will, saying:

"Together with the two fraternal countries of Vietnam and Laos, the PRK has advanced many constructive and reasonable initiatives which have enjoyed sympathy and support from world public opinion. Also acclaimed by the world opinion were the partial withdrawal since 1982 of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea, as agreed upon by Kampuchea and Vietnam which will be completed by 1990, and the PRK's declared readiness to enter talks with opposition Khmer individuals or groups to discuss the national reconciliation on the basis of the elimination of Pol Pot and his close associates.

"Most recently, that good will was demonstrated through the unanimous approval by the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Laos People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, of the agreements reached in Ho Chi Minh City on July 29, 1987 between Vietnam, representing the three Indochinese countries, and Indonesia, representing the ASEAN countries. These agreements were considered by public opinion the first step towards negotiation on the settlement of the Kampuchean issue and question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Regretably, the ASEAN foreign ministers at their informal meeting in Bangkok on August 16 adopted a communique which was contradictory to these agreements.

"That communique also renewed the so-called eight-point proposal already rejected by Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam as well as by public opinion as a plot to bring

the Pol Pot clique back to Kampuchea. The PRK flatly rejected the August 16 communique in Bangkok and hold that the Indochina-ASEAN agreements must be kept respected. Clearly, their communique has run counter to the prevailing demand in Southeast Asia and the world over for the elimination of the Pol Pot genocidal clique in order to pave the way for a correct solution to the Kampuchean issue.

"With its good will and its high sense of responsibility toward the nation's destiny and the Kampuchean people's aspiration to live in peace without the threat of the Pol Potists, and to rebuild the country, the PRK has issued this policy on national reconciliation."

He expressed his firm belief that this policy would receive "positive response" from the Kampuchean people of all strata, and that it would "actively contribute to finding a correct solution to the Kampuchean issue and the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia".

"We welcome all constructive ideas contributing to the materialization of that policy," Kong Korm said.

Answering the question raised by the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] representative about the family reunion for Kampuchean refugees and overseas [as received] Kong Korm said the PRK Government has taken and would continue to take into consideration all cases, and hopes for further cooperation with UNHCR in this matter.

Regarding a question raised by Scadavy Mathly Rouh, president of the General Union of Kampuchians in France about the possible temporary or permanent return to Kampuchea of Kampuchean overseas, he said they would be welcomed for visit or permanent stay so as to serve the country.

SRV Reconciliation Policy 'Unacceptable'
BK280703 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT
27 Aug 87

[Station commentary: "The True Nature of the National Reconciliation Policy of the Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors"]

[Text] Since the beginning of 1987, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their Soviet master have been babbling about their Cambodian national reconciliation policy. What is the significance and true nature of this policy bandied about by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy and his Soviet master?

People are well aware that the Hanoi Vietnamese and the Soviets have always said they support a Cambodian national reconciliation policy. They said Cambodians should talk among themselves. They said their puppets, Heng Samrin and Hun Sen, should hold talks with various resistance forces. They also said this national reconciliation can only proceed once this or that person

or certain resistance forces have been eliminated, and so on. All this means that this Hanoi-Soviet national reconciliation policy could proceed only after all national resistance forces, which have been fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors for the past almost 9 years, have been destroyed. This therefore means that Vietnam's national reconciliation policy is not a two-party, three-party, or four-party affair; this policy does not need many different forces or parties to be reconciled within Cambodia society. This Vietnamese national reconciliation policy means only one thing: There are only Vietnamese puppet forces propped up in Cambodia to serve as a smoke screen to cover up Vietnam's act of aggression in Cambodia and no other forces.

So, people clearly see that the true nature of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' national reconciliation policy remains that of aggression, occupation, expansion, and annexation of Cambodian territory and extermination of the Cambodian race. Through this, people realize that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors dare not let their puppet forces in Phnom Penh be reconciled with other nationalist resistance forces because the Vietnamese enemy clearly realizes and knows that their puppets are detested by the Cambodian people and have been discarded from Cambodian society for a long time. Therefore, these puppets cannot make themselves equals to others within the Cambodian society and nation. If the Vietnamese enemy dares let their puppets, who are just excrement, join other national and patriotic forces, then these puppets would automatically sink with no support from the people. This is the significance and true nature of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors' Cambodian national reconciliation policy, which is unacceptable to all the Cambodian people and people in peace- and justice-loving countries the world over, because accepting this deceitful national reconciliation policy of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors is tantamount to accepting Vietnam's act of aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli.

Khieu Samphan Greets Romanian Minister
BK250650 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Aug 87

[20 August Message from CGDK Vice President Khieu Samphan to Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu]

[Text] Your Excellency: On the solemn occasion of the Romanian national day, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I am especially glad to send you and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania warm congratulations. I would also like to wish the Socialist Republic of Romania rapid development in every field in national construction. May the Romanian people enjoy glory and happiness.

I would like to take this opportunity to once again express profound gratitude to you and the government of the friendly Socialist Republic of Romania for your sympathy with the just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK for national survival and liberation

within the framework of an independent, unified, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia.

May the existing friendly relations and good cooperation between our two countries and peace- and independence-loving people further develop.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 20 August 1987

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

Laos

Radio Expresses Support for DPRK's Proposal
BK271349 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 20 Aug 87

[Feature article: "DPRK's Correct Proposal Is in Conformance With Era of Antiwar Struggle for Peace And Cooperation"]

[Text] Korea has been divided into two nations by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen for many decades. The division is a very brutal act that they have carried out in accordance with their colonialist doctrine. Since 1975, the U.S. imperialists have dominated South Korea and have turned it into their neocolony and military base — a base which has been expanded with each passing day. As a result, the situation in the Far East has become increasingly tense and complicated. Peace and stability in this region have also been always threatened by the holocaust of nuclear war.

In light of this threatening situation, the Workers Party of Korea and the DPRK Government have always advanced creative peace initiatives aimed at resolving the Korean problem through negotiations in order to reunify the Korean nation through peaceful means and without any outside interference to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free and peaceful region. But, it is regrettable that Korea's proposals have not been answered in a positive manner. The U.S. imperialists have even increased their weapons buildup while continuing to conduct provocations and making war preparations against the DPRK. At present, the U.S. imperialists have had more than 40,000 troops and more than 1,000 nuclear bombs in South Korea. The presence of the U.S. troops and military bases with nuclear bombs are considered the basic obstacles to the peaceful and democratic reunification of the Korean nation.

In an effort to ease tension in the Korean peninsula and to create a new hope for the peaceful reunification of the nation in accordance with the aspirations of the entire Korean people who desire to do away with the threat of war and to live in peace on their unified land, on 23 July 1987 the DPRK Government issued a statement proposing that military forces be reduced systematically and extensively. It is clearly noted in the five-point proposal that the north and the south must guarantee the maintenance of military balance by gradually reducing weapons

in three stages — from 1988 to 1991 — and that beginning from 1992, the number of troops of each side must be only 100,000. It is also proposed that the U.S. side must also withdraw its troops systematically and that when the number of troops of the north and the south is reduced to 100,000 each, the United States must withdraw all its military forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea and must dismantle its military bases in the Korean peninsula. Each side must also inform the other and the world of these periodic steps it takes. The U.S. side must also do the same. Afterward, the demilitarized zone between the north and the south must be turned into a zone of peace. A group of observers from various neutral countries must then be organized to be stationed there to take active control in place.

To successfully do so, the DPRK Government has proposed multilateral talks on disarmament between North and South Korea and the United States in Geneva in March 1988 with the participation of representatives from Poland, USSR, Switzerland, and Sweden as observers and as members of the Committee of Neutral Countries for observance of the cease-fire in Korea. To once again reiterate its sincerity and to practically pave the way for the arms reduction in the Korean peninsula, the DPRK Government has decided to unilaterally reduce its troops by 100,000 in late 1987.

This proposal is in conformance with the era — the era of the struggle against war, in particular nuclear war, and in opposition to an arms race and for peace and cooperation. The peace movements in Laos as well as the entire Lao people fully support the DPRK Government's proposal and consider it as a reasonable and equitable proposal. Therefore, if the United States and the South Korean Administration wish to see the Korean people enjoy peace and independently build their lives on their own land free from foreign control, they must positively respond to this proposal of the DPRK.

Dialogue on Thai, Regional Situation
BK260500 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0430 GMT 20 Aug 87

[Feature on talk between "Comrade Ka" and "Comrade Han" — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Han] Now, comrade, let's talk about the situation in Indochina, meaning in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. After our three Indochinese countries achieved victory, and particularly after the genocidal Pol Pot regime was completely overthrown in Cambodia following the uprisings of the Cambodian people which led to the establishment of the PRK on the genuine path of socialism, the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries, in collaboration with the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, have sought every possible means, military and political, to oppose the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries.

[Ka] I see, comrade.

[Han] In Laos, they have mobilized Thai troops to seize our three villages, and recently they stationed troops in a jungle on Lao territory. Moreover, comrade, certain groups of Thai troops have collaborated with a Thai company in encroaching on our forests and illegally felling logs in the Kong Deuan and the Nam Ngeung-pakman areas in Sayaboury Province. Regarding this, we have warned them on many occasions, but they have ignored our warnings. Moreover, they have even conducted provocative and divisive acts under many different forms against us. Their purpose is to seek ways to engage in conflicts with Laos.

[Ka] Is that so, comrade?

[Han] Yes, comrade. As for Cambodia, they have fostered and assisted the Pol Pot clique and the Cambodian reactionaries with the aim of having them return to resisting the Cambodian revolution. They have then cooked up the so-called Cambodian problem by always making slanderous propaganda charging that Vietnam has invaded and occupied Cambodia and that Vietnam has encroached upon Thai territory.

[Ka] They always try to turn black into white and vice versa. Is that right, comrade?

[Han] Yes, it is certainly right, comrade. It is they who want to distort the facts about the situation in Cambodia. They have not recognized the PRK government, but instead recognize the Pol Pot-Sihanouk-Son Sann regime.

[Ka] That's funny.

[Han] They have stubbornly retained the seat of the Democratic Kampuchea government in the United Nations. This is not an appropriate act, comrade.

[Ka] Of course, not, comrade.

[Han] While making hundreds of slanderous charges against others, the U.S. imperialists, as well as other international reactionaries, have actually stepped up their assistance to the Thai Army. For example, they have given more warplanes, weapons, armored vehicles, and tanks to the Thai army. Moreover, they now plan to set up a war reserve stockpile in Thailand. At the same time, they have organized joint military exercises between the Thai and U.S. naval, army, and air forces.

[Ka] I see. The purpose of their deceitful propaganda slandering other people is to cover up this scheme.

[Han] You are right, comrade.

[Ka] Well, comrade, this is like the old saying: the head is hidden while the tail is left in the air, and when the tail is covered, the head is laid open to view.

[Han] Absolutely right, comrade. And now [they] are bringing into full play their psychological warfare.

[Ka] Is that so, comrade?

[Han] Yes. Despite their military and political defeats, they have refused to stop engaging in the war with us.

[Ka] Look, comrade, what is this psychological warfare? Could you tell me about it?

[Han] All right, comrade. Psychological warfare is, by nature, more subtle than any other type of war.

[Ka] I see.

[Han] It is very vicious. It is aimed at attacking our weak points whenever we lack vigilance. Those who maintain what they call a free line of thinking and those who maintain ambitions or who are not firm in their line of thinking as well as those who are greedy and live a playful life will be the targets of psychological warfare, comrade.

[Ka] I see, comrade.

[Han] Psychological warfare is particularly aimed at the contingent of cadres, soldiers, and youths in the army.

[Ka] I agree with you, comrade. First and foremost, they want to sabotage the contingent of the army because soldiers are considered the backbone of the party and the strength of the nation. Don't you think so, comrade?

[Han] You are completely right, comrade.

[Ka] If they successfully sabotage the army, it means they have disarmed us.

[Han] What they are afraid [of] now are the arms in our hands.

[Ka] If we lack vigilance, we will lose. It can be said that by nature, psychological warfare is as sweet as sugar. Money and gold as well as other necessary items are used as its tools. But, we should not excessively care for these things. Right, comrade?

[Han] Of course, comrade, we should not. [Ka] We should correctly think of it this way: They are just buying us off with poison and those who accept it will certainly get poisoned.

[Han] That is right, comrade.

[Ka] Psychological warfare is actually mental warfare. It is part of the war carried out by the imperialists and serves the strategy of the imperialists' war of aggression which is aimed at ruling the world in accordance with their neocolonialist schemes.

[Han] I see.

[Ka] In carrying out this psychological warfare, they have resorted to deceitful propaganda to undermine the spirit and correct line of thinking of our youths, soldiers,

and cadres as well as fraternal people in general. Their purpose is to make us surrender to them directly or indirectly. But, comrade, to achieve success in psychological warfare takes a long time. No successes can be expected in a short period.

[Han] Oh, I see, it needs a long time.

[Ka] Yes. In this type of warfare you have to cater to the different tastes of different types of people.

[Han] Oh, that is the way they do it.

[Ka] Now, comrade, the main purpose of the imperialists and the international reactionaries as well as their henchmen in carrying out the psychological warfare in Laos at present is to undermine the spirit of our army and people to fight to defend the country, to maintain the new system, and to build and develop the country. They will then replace this spirit with a yielding spirit and a spirit of having no attention to consolidating or building forces, lacking vigilance, and maintaining no readiness to fight or to fulfill any task. This is what they want us to be. In addition, their purpose is to disrupt the solidarity between the army and the people and the Laos-Vietnam-Cambodia solidarity. They have carried out deceitful propaganda distorting our party's correct political policy of peace to serve this purpose.

[Han] I now understand it more clearly. Now, comrade, are the enemies continuing to carry out this psychological warfare scheme?

[Ka] Certainly, comrade. They daily carry out this scheme. Therefore, our cadres and soldiers as well as our people should further heighten vigilance. First of all, we must profoundly appreciate and firmly grasp the party's political line, enhance the confidence, and maintain a firm stand on distinguishing friend from foe even more clearly.

[Han] Yes, that is a very important issue, comrade.

[Ka] Yes. And in particular, we must strengthen the solidarity among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. If we fail to profoundly understand or to firmly grasp the line and policies as well as views of the party in connection with the present situation, we can be defeated by the enemies.

[Han] You are right, comrade.

[Ka] This is because the enemies have always sought for our weak points so that they can interfere.

[Han] That is true. It is therefore necessary for all units to pay attention to further educating and training brothers to enable them to appreciate the party's line and policies ever more profoundly. Right, comrade?

[Ka] Yes.

[Han] Actually, comrade, in the past, we have maintained profound vigilance against the schemes of the enemies. Nevertheless, we want it to be even better. Well, I think this issue is now clear.

[Ka] Do you have anything else, comrade?

[Han] I think that is all.

[Ka] Well, if you have nothing else, when you return to your unit you should try to further educate and train fraternal soldiers to help them clearly understand the enemy's psychological warfare and encourage them to heighten their vigilance.

[Han] Okay, comrade. I have to go now. Good-bye.

[Ka] Good-bye, comrade. We will see you again.

Philippines

Reportage on Coup Attempt by Rebel Troops
OW272315 Tokyo KYODO in English 2307 GMT
27 Aug 87

[Excerpts] Manila, Aug. 28 KYODO — Rebel troops attacked the Malacanang Presidential Palace and the government radio-television station early Friday in an apparent coup attempt. Witnesses and radio news reports said two truckloads of soldiers tried to storm the broadcasting station but guards and soldiers in the compound resisted.

The government radio, which was still broadcasting, said rebel troops also tried to seize military helicopters in the Air Force Headquarters in Villamor Air Base. It did not say whether there was fighting in the suburban camp.

Hospitals reported at least four were killed, including a rebel soldier and a Filipino photojournalist, and 30 injured in shooting near the palace in central Manila.

The government radio station said a foreign news photographer, Robert MacDonald, died when he was hit in the head by sniper fire from inside the broadcast station while taking pictures.

Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos, speaking over radio station DZRH, said President Corazon Aquino was safe and the Armed Forces were in control of the situation.

Ramos said "mutinous soldiers" tried to assault the palace at around 1:00 a.m. but were repulsed by loyalist troops. He said about 200 to 300 rebels came from Nueva Ecija Province, 80 kilometers north of Manila.

The Armed Forces chief said the rebels were issuing "propaganda" claiming to support "the combination of Ramos and Senator (Juan Ponce) Enrile."

Armed Forces spokesman Col. Honesto Isleta, speaking over private radio station DZRH, said the rebels were led by young military officers who were dissatisfied with President Aquino's counter-insurgency program and military policies.

He said the rebels controlled a portion of Camp Aguinaldo, the Armed Forces Headquarters in suburban Quezon City. [passage omitted]

Philippine Constabulary spokesman Lt. Col. Cris Maralit said Col. Gregorio Honasan, Enrile's former security officer, is a leader of a rebel group of about 200 men at the gates of Camp Aguinaldo, the Armed Forces Headquarters in suburban Quezon City.

Honasan is a leader of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) which opposed Marcos.

Vice Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Renato de Villa said over radio that they were preparing a "counter-attack" and controlled the entire Armed Forces.

He said fighting was limited to the area around the palace in central Manila and in the broadcast station in suburban Quezon City north of the capital.

Aquino announced the suspension of classes in Metropolitan Manila and appealed for calm. Witnesses and radio field reporters said the rebels wore Philippine flag patches which were upside down, the red field of the flag above the blue.

At least five other soldiers mutinies and rebellions have been staged since Aquino took power but the attack on the palace was the most serious, involving more rebel troops and causing more injuries and deaths.

There were no loyalist troop reinforcements for the besieged government station as of 3:00 a.m., about an hour after it was attacked. A Marine armoured personnel carrier was seen approaching Nagtahan Bridge toward the palace about a kilometer east of Malacanang but it could not be immediately determined if it was part of a government reinforcement.

The attack came two days after a nationwide transport strike called to demand a rollback in fuel prices crippled Manila and key cities around the country. Presidential Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo said the timing could indicate an alliance between rightists and leftists but added that he was not sure. He said he did not want to speculate on the identity of the mutineers.

Cabinet Meeting Called

HK272356 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2345 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] President Aquino has called an emergency cabinet meeting on the attempted coup and the situation nationwide. At this time, cabinet members are arriving at Malacanang Palace, summoned by the president. Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos is also expected to attend. Reports from Malacanang said that security at the palace has been tightened, with more troops deployed around the area. The emergency cabinet meeting is expected to begin any moment now, behind closed doors.

Rebels in Camp Aguinaldo

HK280012 Hong Kong AFP in English 0003 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Excerpt] Manila, Aug 28 (AFP) — Rebel troops were allowed Friday inside the main Armed Forces camp in suburban Manila after failing to take the presidential

palace and the government broadcasting complex, military officials said.

Armed Forces spokesman Colonel Honesto Isleta said they allowed 250 to 300 armed rebel troops led by Colonel Gregorio Honasan inside the sprawling Camp Aguinaldo to protect civilians outside the camp from any gunbattle.

At least seven people have been killed and 70 others injured, mostly civilians, in clashes outside the palace and the broadcast complex, hospital officials said.

The rebels had earlier positioned themselves at the main gate of the camp, which faces a heavily-populated residential area.

Col Isleta said at 7:30 am (2330 GMT), about six hours after the attacks began, that the rebels were allowed inside after talks with camp officials. [passage omitted]

Photographer, Others Killed

HK280040 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0000 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] We have just gotten the latest update from the field. At present, nine have died and scores have been wounded. At Channel 4, a photographer working for an Australian publication called *Pacific Defense Reporter* has been killed. It is not known if he is Australian. There is a confirmed report that Colonel Honasan and other leaders of the mutiny are holed up right now at Camp Aguinaldo, at one section where the enlisted men are.

Rebel Troops in Camp Crame

HK280054 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0030 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Excerpt] Philippine Government troops claim to have repulsed an attempt by renegade forces to overthrow President Aquino, but at least two rebel groups are still holding out. Mrs Aquino and her senior aides went on the radio 4 hours after the coup bid started and said the revolt had been crushed and that mopping up operations were on. But our correspondent in Manila, Brian Allen, when asked if the coup had been foiled, said it was definitely not over.

[Begin Allen recording] Definitely not; the plot has not been crushed. Rumor has it now that rebel military people are now inside of Camp Crame. It is being led by the people who led the coup in January, the attempted coup in January. They are still fighting in Manila, gunfire is still going on. There are at least 10 civilians dead, 44 injured on both sides of the fence. We do not know how many military people have been killed or injured, because that's all been behind the scenes, and we have not been allowed to see it.

This time it is the bloodiest attempted coup ever, and this time civilians have been killed in large numbers. [end recording]

Renegade troops are also occupying part of the Philippine Air Force Headquarters building at the Villamor Base. A sergeant refused further comment to newsmen. The military said a group of rebels, led by Colonel Gregorio Honasan, was entrenched inside one of the gates of the capital's Army camp. Sporadic gunfire continued in the vicinity of the state-owned television channel on the outskirts of Manila.

It is believed that Armed Forces chief Fidel Ramos has offered to negotiate with the mutineers. President Aquino herself said in her radio address that she is well, and there is no cause for alarm. She was confident that she would be able to resolve the crisis in a few hours.

Mrs Aquino has called an emergency cabinet meeting later today. The rebels are understood to have commandeered two armored personnel carriers, a truck, and a civilian bus. Mutineering troops are also reported to be near the police headquarters. [passage omitted]

Regional Headquarters Seized

HK280111 Hong Kong AFP in English 0110 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Excerpt] Manila, Aug 28 (AFP) — Rebel troops Friday seized control of the regional military headquarters of central Luzon and held its commanding general hostage, the state-run *Philippine News Agency* (PNA) reported.

The report on the seizure of Camp Olivas in Pampanga Province north of here, which President Corazon Aquino was supposed to visit Friday morning, came after security forces in Manila repulsed attempts by rebel troops to seize the presidential palace and the government broadcast complex in Manila overnight.

The rebels who seized the camp and took regional commander Brigadier General Eduardo Tadiran hostage were led by Colonel Reynaldo Berroya and Major Manuel Divina, former Pampanga provincial commander and deputy commander respectively, PNA said.

Maj Divina is a known ringleader of troops loyal to deposed President Ferdinand Marcos. He had been involved in past attempts to topple Mrs Aquino. [passage omitted]

Army Spokesman's Statement

HK280247 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0215 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] We have Colonel Honesto Isleta, Armed Forces spokesman:

[Begin Isleta recording] Colonel Gringo Honasan is apparently in charge of one faction [words indistinct] General Ramos [words indistinct] instructions to get them dead or alive. This is why I would like to speak to them. Camp Aguinaldo is surrounded. We will just kill each other — actually them. We have no option but to get them dead or alive but we don't want to do this. We

have still not given a time limit for this ultimatum. All we want is that Honasan call us up here by telephone or listen to the radio for a message from Gen Ramos. We would like them to lay down their arms and go to GHQ [general headquarters] where the other generals are. We have communicated with General Ermita who is inside GHQ. They have a plan of action, orders given by Gen Ramos. So far there have been no untoward incidents and we don't want to have any.

We will not negotiate anymore. They just have to lay down their arms because they have already violated the law. They have entered the camp in violation of all the articles of war.

We have had no confirmation about explosions at Villamor Air Base. A radio station has said there has been an explosion just a few moments ago but we have still received no reports here on that. There is also a rumor about the domestic airport being controlled by the rebels, as well as the airport at Cagayan de Oro. We have had no report from Major San Andres on that situation. We want to alert all Armed Forces personnel that the chain of command is still intact, with the Commander in Chief President Aquino, General Ramos, and the secretary of national defense.

There was an accidental firing at Villamor Air Base, relayed in a call from Lieutenant Joe Rodriguez. Gen Ramos has received this report. The report about sentries hit by gunfire from rebel forces, choppers, [words indistinct] and ready for battle. If these people are prepared to battle against helicopters — those people have no pilots to man the helicopters. Villamor Air Base is under the control of General Sotelo. The troops are surrounding all these camps and there will be bloodshed if these rebels insist on fighting.

DZRC Legazpi City reports that the airport is surrounded by troops who are flying the flag upside down. We have received reports that some of those people are flying red flags. And Gringo Honasan has been seen urging soldiers in Camp Aguinaldo to turn the flag upside down. We cannot say at this time if these are our men or theirs.

Press Secretary Urges Calm

HK280315 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0245 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Here is Press Secretary Teddy Benigno:

[Begin recording] [Benigno] I just want to comment [words indistinct] and ask people to remain calm. The situation continues to be (?improving) and the government [words indistinct] are steadily stabilizing the situation. However we would like to call upon the citizenry to avoid the area in and around Camp Aguinaldo because [words indistinct] a very sensitive area, and we would like to try to [words indistinct]. We would like to warn people in that area to stay out of that vicinity [words indistinct].

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Secretary, what about Colonel Martellano's threat to attack Channel 4 if it is not turned over to them? This group is supported by almost 90 soldiers and an armored personnel carrier and some of them have recoilless rifles. We are informing you of this because we would like to request that soldiers be sent here to protect us because we cannot be sure if Martellano's threat will be carried out. Just a few of us from Radyo ng Bayan are left here, besides a few security guards and soldiers. We would appreciate having some more soldiers sent here.

[Benigno] [Words indistinct] asking Colonel Martellano not to push through with his threat to attack Channel 4, because in the final analysis [words indistinct]. We hope they realize that what they are doing is [words indistinct] of government, and that the overwhelming majority of Filipinos and the overwhelming majority of the Armed Forces support (?this government). So I would ask them to [words indistinct] because, as I said, the (?unravelling) of this situation is [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Broadcasting Complex Occupied

HK280302 Hong Kong AFP in English 0254 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Manila, Aug 28 (AFP) — Rebel troops Friday seized control of a broadcast complex as a nearby state television station went off the air for unknown reasons, a staff member said.

The takeover of Broadcast City, which houses the television stations Channel 9 and 13, came after the rebels were repelled by security forces at a nearby official broadcast complex, which houses Channels 2 and the government's Channel 4.

The rebel-held stations have not yet started broadcasting.

Channel 4, the official state television station, suddenly went off the air at about 0330 GMT. [as received] The pro-government Channel 2 was still broadcasting when news of the Broadcast City takeover came.

Broadcast City, taken over by the government last year, was occupied by five truckloads of rebel troops who were later joined by the former manager of the facility, a staff member trapped inside told *Agence France-Presse* by telephone.

The source said the manager was apparently preparing to use the complex to broadcast rebel messages.

Baguio, Bicol Situation

HK280353 [Editorial Report] Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog at 0250 GMT on 28 August says that a Sikorsky helicopter carrying unidentified soldiers landed near the general headquarters in Camp Aguinaldo. Traffic in the area remains normal.

The announcer adds that a report from Baguio says the situation there is "generally peaceful," and that "the Philippine Military Academy [PMA] gives full support

to our Armed Forces and the government," thus denying earlier reports that PMA cadets have renounced their pledge of allegiance to the government.

The announcer then gives an update on the situation: Channel 13 is back, session going on in the Batasan [National Assembly building], and an unconfirmed report says that the "north expressway is now sealed off by rebels with inverted flags on their uniforms."

An unidentified correspondent from Legazpi, Bicol Province, says soldiers sighted at the Legazpi Airport "are not rebel soldiers," and that a provincial Integrated National Police official identified as (Colonel Fisio) claims the soldiers' presence is "part of precautionary measures." When asked if the soldiers were wearing inverted flags, the correspondent answers in the positive, but reiterates that the soldiers "say the inverted flags mean nothing." The announcer reminds her that the inverted flag signifies war. At this point, the connection with the Bicol correspondent is interrupted. At 0255 GMT, the announcer issues unconfirmed reports that Camp Olivas in Pampanga has been taken over by "soldiers wearing inverted flags."

He then quotes a *Reuter* report about Colonel Gringo Honasan's statement asking people to pray for them and reiterating that they are not pro-Marcos elements but only seeking to "articulate the problems of the Armed Forces."

Ramos Statement

HK280424 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0345 GMT in 28 Aug 87

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines's [AFP] Capital Regional Command has deployed forces along major exits in Metro Manila to possibly arrest participants in the coup attempt. Unconfirmed reports this morning said the rebel forces have already taken control of the north expressway, Broadcast City and part of Camp Aguinaldo.

Meantime, from Malacanang, Under Secretary Danny Gozo read to newsmen some announcements pronounced by General Fidel Ramos, the Armed Forces chief of staff.

[Begin Gozo recording] To all radio stations, I would like to read a memorandum that was sent a while ago by Gen Fidel Ramos, the chief of staff, to all service commanders.

It says: To all service commanders regarding the attempted coup by rebel forces numbering 800 led by Colonel Gringo Honasan.

Maintain integrity of your units. Maintain law and order in population centers, government and local officials, and be prepared to protect the National Capital Region and the general headquarters with combat troops. Do not, repeat, do not, believe rebel propaganda being broadcast by the rebels that the AFP has been taken over

by them. The entire chain of command, from the commander in chief to the chief of staff of the AFP, Gen Ramos, from all service commanders to the defense secretary, Rafael Ilete, and other cabinet members are all on the job and coordinating with each other to maintain control of the situation.

Gen Ramos and all service commanders in the National Capital Region and commanders in the field are in support of President Corazon C. Aquino and the government. Report situation to GHQ [general headquarters] [words indistinct] or PC-RECOM [Philippine Constabulary-Regional Command] channel. Signed: General Ramos.

The second statement I would like to read:

The government enjoins the public to stay calm and keep their faith in our government and the Armed Forces. Our Armed Forces, except for some mutinous elements, remains steadfastly loyal to President Aquino's government and are in firm control of the situation. We are appealing, however, to our civilian populace to stay indoors and keep out of places where possible confrontations might occur to prevent unnecessary injuries to civilians. Their continued presence may not only endanger their lives but also impede the counteroperations by government forces against the mutineers.

The chain of command of the Armed Forces is firmly intact and continues the flow exchange of information between the [words indistinct] quarters and [words indistinct] units remain uninterrupted. Our commanders in the field have reaffirmed their loyalty to the government and the commander in chief, and are in control of the situation in their respective areas.

Both announcements are being issued by the government in coordination with Gen Fidel Ramos as the GHQ. [end recording]

Gunfire at Camp Aguinaldo

HK280405 Hong Kong AFP in English 0357 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Excerpt] Manila, Aug 28 (AFP) — Artillery and automatic rifle fire broke out Friday at the main Armed Forces camp here where rebel troops were holed up after failing to seize the presidential palace.

An AFP correspondent on the scene said firing began inside Camp Aguinaldo, where rebel and pro-government troops held positions, at about 0335 GMT after Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos — who was in a nearby camp — ordered the rebels to surrender. [passage omitted]

Firing at Camp Crame

HK280436 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0355 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] [Announcer] Our mobile unit No 5 is coming in:

[Unidentified reporter] We are here at Scout Albano and Panay Avenue. Crowds are running because the military have been shooting — they have been carrying flags which have been reversed, with the red color on top.

[Announcer] Mobile unit No 2 is coming in:

[Unidentified reporter] There is shooting going on [sounds of shooting] and they have hit a coconut tree, which has fallen down right by gate 2 [words indistinct]. There is shooting at Camp Crame [words indistinct] (?aimed) at Camp Aguinaldo. We are here in the middle of the island at EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue]. [sound of shooting] Those shots come from Aguinaldo aimed at Crame. The bullets are whizzing on high.

[Announcer] We have a report from Bing Formento at Mobil Unit 11 who is near Crame:

[Formento] We are on Santolan Road [words indistinct] the civilians on the road have been told to go home and stay indoors. A 6x6 truck came along full of soldiers, who sprayed bullets from their armalites at the civilians. Seven persons have been hit. The fighting between the two factions — the group under Colonel Gringo Honasan and the supporters of General Ramos and General Renato de Villa — is going on. The former have said they will take over Camp Crame, but all we can see at the moment is bullets whizzing by. [ounds of shooting] Meanwhile, the people are still massing here, massing as though they were watching a show. So we are warning people not to come to EDSA, or they may get hit by stray bullets.

Air Base Reportedly Taken

HK280459 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0345 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Summary from poor reception] Soldiers wearing inverted flags have been seen in Villamor Air Base and are claiming that the said base has been taken over by rebel forces.

Correspondent Bing Fomento reports shooting taking place in Camp Aguinaldo between Ramos' and Gringo Honasan's forces. He says that Ramos' forces have so far failed to enter the building occupied by Honasan.

Ramos Orders Assault

HK280504 Hong Kong AFP in English 0501 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Aug 28 (AFP) — Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos ordered an assault by police and Army troops Friday on rebel troops holed up inside Armed Forces Headquarters in Manila, eyewitnesses said.

Gen. Ramos ordered the attack on Camp Aguinaldo from Camp Crame, the headquarters of the paramilitary constabulary which is across the avenue.

He also announced that Marines were coming to his aid.

Meanwhile, police began an assault on rebel troops holed up in a hotel next to the state television complex at about 0430 GMT, eyewitnesses said.

A rebel armoured personnel carrier came out of the hotel and proceeded to a gate of the compound, accompanied by civilians flashing "V" hand signs associated with former President Marcos, but it was cornered by government troops, eyewitnesses said.

Two powerful explosions were heard after the assault began.

Fighting broke out between rebel forces and government troops at Camp Aguinaldo after officials had let the rebels into the camp for talks.

Once inside the camp the rebels, who moved to the Armed Forces Headquarters after a failed pre-dawn attack on the presidential palace, refused to surrender.

Gen. Ramos said earlier that some 800 troops were involved in the coup attempt.

The House of Representatives approved in a brief and tense special session a resolution condemning the coup attempt and calling on the Armed Forces to uphold civilian supremacy.

A lot of seats were seen vacant in a broadcast of the session on the independent Channel 7 station, which said only 100 of the 190 members appeared.

Representative Lorna Verano Yap, wife of Presidential military aide Colonel Edilberto Yap, was shown with an assault rifle under her desk.

Government forces and rebel troops traded artillery and automatic rifle fire across the eight-lane EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue], site of the peaceful revolt that installed Mrs Aquino in power 18 months ago, eyewitnesses said.

Reporters two blocks away felt the impact of the explosions.

Two houses near Camp Aguinaldo were hit by artillery. The casualties could not be immediately determined.

Hundreds of spectators watched the exchange of fire near EDSA, scampering away when the gunshots came too close.

Interview With Rebel Leader

BK280932 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0803 GMT 28 Aug 87

[From "International Report"]

[Excerpt] And now to our main story — the attempted military coup against the government of President Aquino of the Philippines. And, as you have heard in the news, fighting is continuing between troops loyal to President Aquino and rebel forces.

Early this morning, Corazon and John Mills spoke with the coup leader, Colonel Gregorio Honasan, outside the rebel stronghold at Camp Aguinaldo.

[Beginning recording] [Honasan] What has been happening is the younger officers of Armed Forces have been forced again to assume a moral burden that is the full responsibility of our seniors.

[Mills] What is the moral burden then?

[Honasan] The moral burden is the unification of our people, [word indistinct] of justice, freedom, through freedom. Not a freedom that is dictated by a group that claims self-righteousness.

[Mills] Which group is that you are talking to?

[Honasan] A group above us, around us.

[Mills] The world is going to see this as another coup attempt. Is that . . .

[Honasan, interrupting] No, this is not a military coup attempt. This is not a military [words indistinct]. We are fighting for the children, our children, and the children of other Filipinos. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Rebels Broadcast TV Message

OW280526 Tokyo KYODO in English 0524 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Excerpt] Manila, Aug. 28 KYODO — Channel 13 repeatedly broadcast a pre-taped message by a leader of the young officers revolt who was shown seated among a dozen battle-fatigue-clad comrades who carried Israeli-made Galil assault rifles.

The rebel officer said they had "effective control" over Camp Aguinaldo (the military general headquarters) and Camp Villamor Air Force Base and "expect to have the entire country under control by the end of the day."

"This is not a loyalist, rightist or leftist move," said the officer, who did not identify himself. "We want to assure you that this is not directed against the citizenry, rather, we seek remedy to the vicious cycle of over-indulgence in politics which now pervades our society."

He said that the country did not have the "luxury of time" and that "various threat groups," an apparent reference to communist insurgents and leftist organizations, "are practically knocking at our doors."

"We have thus taken it upon ourselves, your servants and your soldiers, to initiate the struggle for justice, equality and freedom which our senior officers have failed to do or simply refused to undertake."

He added, "our political leadership has likewise failed us." [passage omitted]

Airport To Close Overnight

HK280650 Hong Kong AFP in English 0647 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Manila, Aug 28 (AFP) — The Manila International Airport (MIA) will be closed overnight for security

reasons due to the military coup attempt, MIA general manager Aurelio German announced Friday.

Government troops secured the suburban airport's fuel depot and other vital facilities following fighting between rebels and security forces at the adjacent Camp Villamor, the Air Force headquarters, eyewitnesses said.

Mr. German said the airport is to be closed from 6 p.m. Friday to 6 a.m. Saturday (1000 GMT TO 2200 GMT Friday).

KYODO Reporter on Situation

OW280715 Tokyo KYODO in English 0646 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Excerpts] Manila, Aug. 28 KYODO — Hundreds of rebels troops staged an apparent coup attempt in the Philippines Friday, seizing control of the government television and radio station and of the military general headquarters, Camp Aguinaldo. [passage omitted]

Soldiers loyal to Aquino attacked Camp Aguinaldo Friday afternoon in a bid to wrest control from the rebels.

The attack was launched from Camp Crame, the Philippine Constabulary headquarters, used by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos as his command center, across the Epifanio de los Santos Avenue [EDSA] highway.

Ramos said loyalist troops had "little by little" taken over areas previously held by rebels.

Reporters said they heard sporadic automatic fire and explosions from grenade launchers on both sides of the highway. They said it sounded as though soldiers were firing their weapons over the eight-foot-high fences of the two camps, separated by an eight-lane 32-meter wide highway.

Kyodo News Service reporter Ibarra Mateo, who was at the scene, said the ground shook with each loud explosion and curious onlookers who ventured on the highway fled when they heard continuous firing.

He said he was told by soldiers and policemen who mingled with the crowd that the explosions were caused by either cannons or bazookas but such weapons could not be seen from where he was standing outside the two camps.

He said a man identified as Roger Alimbuyog was hit in the ear by either a bullet or a fragment of shrapnel while in his house near the highway.

Civilians complained to reporters that they had been injured in the crossfire and said they hoped the fighting would end. They did not say which side they supported.

A crowd of about 1,500 civilians approached close to two government soldiers near a corner gas station who were taking stock of rebel positions inside Camp Aguinaldo, but they scattered at the sound of gunfire.

The Philippine Constabulary command in the Central Visayas region south of Manila threw its support behind the rebels in Manila.

The decision came after a meeting attended by officers from the Constabulary, police and other military units in Cebu City, the Philippines' second-biggest metropolitan center, 550 kilometers southeast of Manila.

"The whole Visayas is with us and there shall be no political interest and no political figure involved," a rebel officer who asked not to be identified told reporters there. [passage omitted]

Situation Update

*HK280743 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 0640 GMT 28 Aug 87*

[Text] Here is a news summary of the whole situation:

The situation remains fluid and uncertain as rebel troops remain in control of their strongholds of the various camps they have occupied. This includes Camp Aguinaldo, Villamor Airbase, and other areas. At news time there is no development at Camp Aguinaldo. But AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos said they have launched attacks at the southern sector of the camp occupied by the rebels. The casualties so far are at least 29 dead and over 100 injured since the mutiny broke out very early this morning. The rebel officers including a certain Colonel Jose Reynaldo said they have some 5,000 troops at their stronghold at Camp Aguinaldo. Colonel Gregorio Honasan, the leader of the coup, was reported seeking the ouster of General Ramos. The rebels accused the military leadership of being weak and vacillating against the communist rebels. A rebel statement said the country is in danger of falling by default into the hands of the communists. The rebels claimed to have the support of many military units in Luzon. General Ramos has moved his headquarters to Camp Crame just opposite Camp Aguinaldo. He is directing all operations against the rebels from there.

At Malacanang, President Aquino remains at the palace and was reported safe. She held an emergency meeting with her cabinet this morning but no details of the meeting have been disclosed to the public.

Over at the Senate and the Lower House resolutions of support for the President and the government were passed. The House and Senate resolution condemned the rebellion. The opposition senators Juan Ponce Enrile and Joseph Estrada were absent when the Senate held a special session. In a radio statement, Estrada said the mutiny should awaken the government to the needs of the people.

Over at Washington, President Reagan expressed profound concern over the situation in the Philippines. He announced continuing support for the Aquino government. The U.S. President in an announcement released by the U.S. Embassy in Manila condemned the rebellion.

Exiled former President Marcos declared in Hawaii he is not involved in the revolt by troops in the Philippines. He also said he will not violate his promise not to get involved in the attempts to destabilize the Aquino government.

At Channel 4, rebel troops entrenched at the nearby Camelot Hotel have been [words indistinct] protecting the television station until two this afternoon to give up. The channel has ceased broadcasting.

Over at Villamor Airbase, the situation is also [word indistinct] with the rebels reported still in control. Early reports said they have taken Air Force Chief General Sotelo hostage. This has not been confirmed but General Sotelo has not made any statement. A report said government troops have attacked and fighting is going on.

Earlier General Ramos ordered his field commanders and the chiefs of major services to carry out operations to ensure security and maintain peace and order in their respective areas.

In Bulacan, portions of the highway have been blockaded by troops loyal to the government to prevent the reported rebel reinforcements coming from the north.

A late development said the government Channel 4 TV station has been recovered by government troops after an assault shortly after twelve noon.

Sources involved in watching Marcos said agents of the U.S. FBI have warned airlines today that the ex-president might try to leave Hawaii apparently bound for Manila. The sources said the U.S. Justice Department official visited Marcos and his wife Imelda to reconfirm they were still in their guarded house and rented home at the outskirts of Honolulu. U.S. and Philippine officials are known to have kept a close watch on Mr Marcos since he was prevented from flying to Manila last January.

Quezon City Mayor Simon said Metro Manila mayors are holding emergency meetings on the rebellion and assured that the government is taking all measures to ensure the safety of the people in the metropolis. He said all moves by the civil government are in coordination with the military. Mayor Simon assured the people that the situation is under control.

Government Station Retaken

*OW280725 Tokyo KYODO in English 0713 GMT
28 Aug 87*

[Text] Manila, Aug. 28 KYODO — Soldiers and policemen loyal to President Corazon Aquino regained control of the government television and radio station Friday afternoon from rebel troops who held it for less than two hours, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos said.

One policeman was killed and another was wounded in the assault, in which 12 rebel troops surrendered, according to a police officer at the scene.

Policemen in military fatigue uniforms armed with automatic rifles took part in the assault on the broadcast facility which also houses the private radio-television network ABS-CBN and the state-run *Philippines News Agency*.

Metropolitan Manila Gov. Jejomar Binay, clad in a bullet-proof vest, later led a contingent of 50 in entering the station's main gate in suburban Quezon.

Ramos said another television facility, Channel 13, earlier occupied by some of the hundreds of rebels "will be knocked off the air," by government forces. He did not elaborate on how and when. The station had been airing a pre-taped appeal for popular support for the rebels.

He said the Channel 7 television station, which was occupied by rebels in a coup attempt in January, was safe.

The Armed Forces chief said all roads into Manila from the north had been blocked by loyalist troops in the province of Bulacan.

The Philippine House of Representatives passed in a unanimous vote a resolution condemning the rebel attacks and expressing full support for the Armed Forces under Ramos. It called on the people to rally behind the president.

The rebels attacked the Malacanang presidential palace at around 1 a.m. Friday, the same time that they attacked the government television station, but were repulsed by loyalist troops.

Ramos said 15 rebel troops surrendered during the first assault to dislodge the renegade soldiers occupying Camp Aguinaldo, the Armed Forces headquarters, at about the same time as the government broadcasting station was retaken.

He said six men on the government side were wounded in the assault, including Col. Cesar Nazareno, deputy commander of the Capital Regional Command.

Ramos said loyalist forces had retaken the enlisted men's village inside the camp, representing about half of the camp area.

Two armored vehicles and a tow truck pulled apart a chain that bound a gate of the camp, which faces the temporary loyalist headquarters in Camp Crame across the EDSA Highway.

Aquino Issues Statement

HK280752 Hong Kong AFP in English 0746 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Manila, Aug 28 (AFP) — President Corazon Aquino said her son was injured and three of his bodyguards killed during a pre-dawn attack on the presidential palace here Friday

Mrs. Aquino, speaking in a hoarse and grave voice over an independent television station, ordered government forces to destroy rebel troops holed up at the Armed Forces main camp here after failing to seize the palace.

"I order the chief of staff of the Armed Forces to terminate this mutiny as soon as possible," Mrs. Aquino said in the live nationwide broadcast. "There will be no terms. I have nothing to say to these traitors."

She said that government forces had begun using artillery against the rebels and "the assault is to continue until the rebellion is crushed."

"We shall defeat and punish these traitors," she said.

Mrs. Aquino said the rebels wanted to restore the rule of her deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos.

She said most of the fatalities — 17 dead and more than 70 injured as of the latest count by *Agence France-Presse* — were civilians, including government supporters who were shot when they jeered the palace attackers.

"Let me assure our people that government is firmly in control of the situation," she said, commending government troops now moving against rebels.

"I will not permit these people who lie to us to restore the repression of the past dictator," she said. "I know my power comes from you my people."

"Please remember this always: that if we are together we can defeat these monsters. You know I am very optimistic because I know that you and I will always be together to protect our freedom."

Further on Aquino Statement

HK280825 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 0725 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Statement issued by President Corazon Aquino at an undisclosed location in Manila on 28 August — recorded]

[Text] Last night rebel soldiers attacked Malacanang. The Presidential Security Group, with tragic loss of lives, decisively defeated them. The rebels then fled to Camp Aguinaldo. Groups of rebels went on to try to seize Channel 4. This attempt has likewise failed. As commander in chief, I order the chief of staff of the Armed Forces to terminate this mutiny as soon as possible. There will be no terms. I have nothing to say to these traitors. Before noon today I ordered an assault on the rebels in Camp Aguinaldo. We have opened up with artillery. The assault is to continue until the rebellion is crushed. There will be no terms. The rebels say they mean the people no harm but outside Malacanang this morning they gunned down innocent civilians who had cheered for our government. The majority both hurt or killed by the rebels have been civilians.

Speaking as your president, let me assure our people that the government is firmly in control of the situation. We shall defeat and punish these traitors. The Armed Forces

and police, true to their pledge of loyalty to flag, country, and commander in chief, are at this very moment moving to destroy this threat. I commend their bravery.

[Following passage in Tagalog] As your president I am again calling on everyone, begging you not to forget our difficulties and the lives that were lost in order to restore our freedom and democracy.

These people are here again trying to defraud us claiming to be caretakers of our freedom. According to them they are doing this for our future and the future of our children. But at 0200 this morning, my only son Noynoy was shot and injured. Three of his companions were killed and one is seriously hurt. I will not permit these people who lie to us to return to the past dictator's repression. I know that my power comes from you, my dear countrymen. Let us always remember that if we all unite we can suppress these monsters. You know my hopes are high because I know that you and I will unite to guard our freedom. Thank you very much.

'Fierce' Fighting at Aguinaldo

HK280835 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 0815 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Government troops have launched fierce attacks at the stronghold of rebel forces inside Camp Aguinaldo. Fighting is fierce and casualties are believed to be heavy. General Ramos unleashed his troops after President Aquino gave the go signal ordering General Ramos to give no terms to the rebels.

Military Spokesman Comments

BK281745 Quezon City GMA TV 7 in English
0825 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Interview with Colonel Honesto Isleta, Armed Forces spokesman, at Camp Crame with an unidentified reporter in the Channel 7 studio — live]

[Text] [Reporter] Colonel Isleta, this is Jessica. I would just like to know the situation right now in Camp Crame. I believe that's where you are right now.

[Isleta] Well, Camp Crame, Jessica, is the the command post of the Armed Forces of the Philippines in connection with the recent coup attempt by the rebel troops under Honasan. General Ramos and Secretary Ilto are here right now with General de Villa, the vice chief of staff and chief PC [Philippine Constabulary].

[Reporter] What is the situation there in Camp Aguinaldo across the street from where you are, sir?

[Isleta] According to the latest report, Camp Aguinaldo has been penetrated by our troops from Gate 2 and we have practically reached the main building of Aguinaldo, and right off there were 15 rebel troops who surrendered to the task group commander, Colonel Renidado, of the Philippine Army. And we also have four rebel troops from behind D and D [not further clarified] building who

also surrendered to task group commander, to include two officers, a Lieutenant Colonel Alfe and a Major Lucas, both from the officers' lineup of the rebel troop of Honasan. And also right now a Marine battalion or brigade, I believe, under Colonel Balbas has just entered Aguinaldo to proceed to the south of Aguinaldo to take over what is remaining of the rebel troops in Camp Aguinaldo.

[Reporter] Could you see, sir, right now, who has the upper hand in Camp Aguinaldo?

[Isleta] You know, it's like a boxing bout wherein the umpires cannot just give out the points, so let's wait for the final round and we'll tell you who has the upper hand. But, obviously, you can see that we are pursuing the initiative and that their troops are already giving up, including officers, so you can deduce probably that the Armed Forces of the Philippines, which is solid behind the commander in chief, the president of the Philippines, recognizes and has loyalty to the chain of command, has the upper hand.

[Reporter] Where are those who surrendered right now?

[Isleta] I believe they are now with the task group's headquarters. I don't know exactly where they are now. To include those who have now given up, we have some 15 troops also from the GMA-4 [television Channel 4] . . . no, no, no, no . . . from Channel 4 . . . TV 4, who gave up also when the forces of General Lim took over the Channel 4. And then there were 70 troops who came from (Batasan) who were supposed to reinforce Channel 9 in (Delpin) who also surrendered to the task group who were protecting the area there.

[Reporter] What is the situation at Broadcast City?

[Isleta] Broadcast City right now is off the air because we have dismantled their antenna at [name indistinct] and we were supposed to do this by use of an aircraft, but Mayor Simone and his men made a brave move to dismantle the parabolic antenna by themselves.

[Reporter] Do you have men there in Broadcast City or is there an exchange of fire between both parties right now?

[Isleta] Well, right now there are no troops from us. I believe there are some [word indistinct] around Channels 9 and 13 in Broadcast City.

[Reporter] We heard a while back from our reporter June Botisa that they heard gunfire within the vicinity of Camp Aguinaldo.

[Isleta] Well, we had several, not only a few gunfire rounds. We had even recoilless rifle fire and hand grenade fire.

[Reporter] Is it still going on, sir?

[Isleta] There is sporadic fire as long as our troops are moving up. And they meet with rebel forces, who put up resistance, and definitely there is a fire, a firefight.

[Reporter] Here is Jose Marivellas. I think he wants to ask you some questions.

[Marivellas] The way I count the ones who have surrendered, it's a little bit less than 100. If the original count of the rebels is about 800, does it mean that about 700 are still there in Camp Aguinaldo?

[Isleta] No, the people who entered Camp Aguinaldo numbered about 250 to 300 by our estimate this morning. I don't think there were any additional troops. We believe that these were the troops who came in from Malacanang, who attacked Malacanang at 2 o'clock this morning but failed to do it [to seize Malacanang], so they proceeded to Camp Aguinaldo. You see, when we said about 800 troops, this is about their entire total number of troops that they have mustered with a very ambitious objective of taking over the government.

[Marivellas] Do you know whether Colonel Honasan himself personally is there in Camp Aguinaldo?

[Isleta] We believe that he is in Camp Aguinaldo. He was there up to about 2 or 3 o'clock this afternoon. I really don't know right now whether he's there.

[Marivellas] Which particular area are they concentrated in, the main building?

[Isleta] The southwest corner of Camp Aguinaldo, the golf course area to include the . . . [changes thought] near the [word indistinct].

[Marivellas] I assume that as you move up, then the heavy weapons will have to stop and you'll have to go into a . . .

[Isleta, interrupting] Oh, definitely, yes.

[Marivellas] Do you expect this to go on all evening?

[Isleta] We expect to finish it off before daylight because it will be very, very difficult for them and for us if we wait until [word indistinct]. That is why we're appealing to them to come to their senses and see the futility of their efforts, that their cause is lost, that their people are starting to surrender left and right, and that they really won't get anything out of this exercise.

[Marivellas] Colonel, one more question. What have been the casualties so far since this morning, in Aguinaldo and Crame?

[Isleta] I really don't have any [word indistinct] figure, although we know that there were about four enlisted men in the Malacanang area this morning and about two again here in Camp Aguinaldo and roughly about, I believe, six civilians. I really don't know the exact number.

[Marivellas] By the way, was the evacuation of civilians successful? Have there been no more civilians in the fighting area?

[Isleta] The civilian occupants of Camp Aguinaldo were all evacuated this morning through Gate 4. I hope that those who have been told to leave have left, because I really don't want any of them to get hurt.

[Marivellas] And then we have Secretary Ileto, General Ramos, and General de Villa right there in Camp Crame?

[Isleta] Right, General Padilla and General Sotelo are both in [words indistinct] with the rest of our air force assets. All our helicopters, the Hueys, are in Fort Bonafacio parade grounds; the Tora Toras are in Sangley Point, the F-5's are in (Basa), and they are all under control of the Philippine Air Force chain of command.

[Marivellas] So as things presently stand, it is only in Camp Aguinaldo and only these 250 soldiers who are still continuing this rebellion?

[Isleta] Right.

[Marivellas] Well, Colonel, we are on Domsat, we are being heard over, all over the country. Would you like to end this with an appeal or some statement?

[Isleta] Well, yes. I thank you very much and I would like to address all our people all over the country who are listening to me that we would like to assure the people that the Armed Forces of the Philippines is one solid organization behind the government and the Constitution and we observe and are loyal to the chain of command headed by the commander in chief, President Aquino, and of course, Secretary Ileto, who is secretary of defense, and the chief of staff, General Ramos, together with the four major services' commanders. All the original commanders have been contacted by General Ramos personally or by his staff and have reported that their troops and equipment are all under central control and are accounted for, and have given their support and loyalty. And, of course, the only [words indistinct] where we have a problem is the regional command, where we know that General Tadiran is in the upper floor of his headquarters. Although he is not held hostage, some rebel troops are surrounding his camp.

[Marivellas] Well, thank you very much, Colonel Isleta. Kindly convey to everyone there our prayers that this long night and long day might finally end.

[Isleta] We need all the support of our people behind General Ramos and the chain of command.

[Marivellas] Thank you.

[Isleta] Thank you very much.

Rebel Bombardment Ordered

OW280855 Tokyo KYODO in English 0850 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Manila, Aug. 28 KYODO — President Corazon Aquino said she had ordered loyalist forces to bombard Camp Aguinaldo, the Armed Forces headquarters, which

was occupied Friday afternoon by renegade troops attempting to overthrow the government.

"As commander in chief I order the chief of staff . . . to terminate this mutiny as soon as possible. There will be no terms. I have nothing to say to these traitors," Aquino said in a nationwide radio and television broadcast from the Malacanang presidential palace.

"We shall defeat and punish these traitors," she said.

The renegade troops, estimated to be in the hundreds, are led by Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, the former military security chief of opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile.

The rebels aired an appeal for popular support over Channel 13 Television station which they occupied during simultaneous dawn attacks on the palace and the government radio-television facility.

On the verge of tears, the 54-year-old president related how her only son, Benigno "Noynoy" III, was injured by rebel gunfire and three presidential guards died in repelling the rebel attack.

A presidential palace source said Aquino's son was hit in the neck and was taken to a suburban hospital but was not in serious condition.

In her address, broadcast nationwide at 3:44 p.m., Aquino said, "The rebels say they mean the people no harm but outside Malacanang this morning they gunned down innocent civilians who had cheered for our government."

Speaking in the national language Aquino described the renegades as "liars" and "deceivers" who promised to secure freedom and the future for Filipino children while injuring innocent civilians.

"I cannot allow these people . . . to restore their violent ways under the ousted dictator," she said referring to Ferdinand Marcos, who was toppled in a civilian-backed military revolt that swept her to power in February 1986.

Minutes after her nationwide address, loyalist troops opened up with sustained automatic rifle fire at rebel positions inside Camp Aguinaldo.

Two rebel soldiers from inside the camp on Edsa Boulevard north of Manila crossed over to government positions in Camp Crame just across the highway.

Victorious government forces who regained the government television station from the rebels led by Metropolitan Manila Governor Jejomar Binay and Manila Police Chief Brig. Gen. Alfredo Lim appeared on the air in a program broadcast from the station, surrounded by uniformed and plainclothes policemen.

One policeman was killed and another was wounded in the assault. Twelve rebel troops surrendered, a police officer at the scene said.

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Planes Hit Camp Aguinaldo

OW280955 Tokyo KYODO in English 0953 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Manila, Aug. 28 KYODO — Military planes fired rockets at rebel troop positions inside Camp Aguinaldo, the Armed Forces headquarters, in an assault ordered by President Corazon Aquino Friday following an attempted coup.

Two T-38 "Tora-Tora" planes circled once over the camp in suburban Quezon City and then returned and each fired two rockets.

Minutes earlier, two V-150 chemite tanks crash through the camp gates followed by 20 government soldiers in a hail of automatic fire from the rebels.

More than 7,000 onlookers cheered and scampered for safety during the heavy exchange of fire between the rebels and loyalist troops.

At least one civilian was injured by fire from an apparent sniper in the rebel-occupied camp. No other injuries were immediately reported.

Aquino said she had ordered Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos to "terminate this mutiny" and added that she will give "no terms" to "these traitors."

The renegade troops, estimated to be in the hundreds, are led by Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, former military security chief of opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile.

The rebels held hostage Gen. Eduardo Tadiran, the regional military commander of Central Luzon, in the regional headquarters at Camp Olivas in San Fernando, Pampanga, 80 kilometers north of Manila.

The rebels raised an inverted Philippine flag in front of the camp's administrative building. They were reported led by Col. Reynaldo Beroya and Maj. Manuel Divina.

Rebel soldiers in the central Philippine city of Cebu, the country's second major metropolitan center 530 kilometers southeast of Manila, occupied the city hall and the provincial capitol where they raised the Philippine flag with the red field above the blue, the signal of rebel control.

Ramos said that loyalist forces have regained full control over Villamor Air Base, the Air Force headquarters in the southern suburb of Pasay which the rebels entered at noon.

The rebels had occupied the ground floor of the Air Force headquarters building but the planes and helicopters were all controlled by the loyalists, he said.

Ramos said nearby Manila International Airport was also under control by the Security Command of the Philippine Air Force, loyal to the government.

Negros Oriental Provincial Commander Col. Samuel Tomas joined the rebel forces in the central Philippines and told the rebel headquarters in Cebu that he had Governor Herminio Teves, the chairman of the Mayor's League, who was not identified, and various members of the media under his custody in Dumaguete, the capital.

Radio reports said loyalist helicopter gunships fired at the Camelot Hotel near the government television station where an undetermined number of rebels have holed-up.

Colonel in Camp Crame Cited

HK281017 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0915 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Here is a phone call from Colonel (Marawit) in Camp Crame.

[Reporter] Colonel, this is Fred Magbanua from Far East Broadcasting Company DZAS, DZFE. We are heard in our regional stations in the provinces. We are on the air now, Colonel, and we want to know the latest news over there.

[Colonel (Marawit)] So far everything is going smoothly inside Camp Crame and everything is under control. Over at General Headquarters [GHQ] mopping up operations are going on, led by combined Marine and PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] troopers. Our latest report is that a group of GHQ defenders under Commodore (Marcelo) has already captured 50 rebels. [Words indistinct] a group of 40 rebel soldiers has also surrendered. We continue with our operations and we are expecting to clear up everything shortly.

[Reporter] Colonel, could you confirm the report that a building has been on fire near Gate 2 in Santolan Road.

[Colonel (Marawit)] Our report is that the GHQ building was on fire and it is already under control.

[Reporter] Colonel, I understand there is fighting going on near Gate 2 at the moment.

[Colonel (Marawit)] That is part of the clearing operations of troops loyal to the government. They are linking up with other troops to clear the area.

[Reporter] Colonel, what about the situation in the Camelot Hotel near Channel 4?

[Colonel (Marawit)] Channels 2 and 4 are completely cleared. In fact the two stations have resumed broadcasting.

[Reporter] We heard that there are still many rebels inside the Camelot Hotel.

[Colonel (Marawit)] If some are still holed up inside, our responding troops have surely cleared up the area.

[Reporter] Colonel, how about Broadcast City Channels 9 and 13. What is the latest?

[Colonel (Marawit)] A while ago about 70 rebels surrendered in the Channel 13 area. General Ramos also ordered troops to clear the area.

[Reporter] Colonel, do you have anything to say to our citizens. [Colonel (Marawit)] I call on them to remain calm and to stay away from the area, particularly those who are near the areas of encounter. In doing so they keep away from danger.

Overview of Situation

HK281018 Hong Kong AFP in English 1007 GMT 28 Aug 87

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, Aug 28 (AFP) — Government troops recaptured military headquarters and a television station here Friday after bitter fighting with rebel soldiers who mounted a pre-dawn coup bid against President Corazon Aquino.

Two bombers fired rockets at Camp Aguinaldo, which houses the military headquarters, at about 0930 GMT, as marines and army troops backed by tanks pushed through the gates, eyewitnesses said.

More than 200 rebel troops responded to the bombing by tying white cloth around their rifles indicating they were about to surrender, they added.

Mrs. Aquino was unhurt in a bloody pre-dawn attack on the presidential palace which marked the beginning of the mutiny, but said in a live television broadcast that her son was injured and three of his bodyguards killed.

She ordered the Army to crush the traitors and said the government was in control.

Officials and hospital spokesmen said that at least 17 people had been killed and more than 100 wounded in fighting in the capital.

As the sound of shelling and gunfire rattled across the capital, Manila ground to a halt and streets were deserted. Banks and businesses closed early, and nervous housewives went on a buying spree at supermarkets.

The rebels still controlled part of Camp Aguinaldo, where the armed forces headquarters is located, along with a northern military regional headquarters and the provincial capital of Cebu, a major island south of Manila, sources said.

They had also seized a provincial airport and said they had taken control of the Philippines Military Academy.

Manila's International Airport would be closed from 6 p.m. Friday to 6 a.m. Saturday (1000 to 2200 GMT Friday) for security reasons, general manager Aurelio German said.

Government troops had earlier secured the suburban airport's fuel depot and other vital facilities following fighting between rebels and security forces at the adjacent Camp Villamor, the Air Force headquarters, eyewitnesses said.

About 800 rebels were involved in the coup attempt, according to Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos, although eyewitnesses put the number at up to 2,000 in Manila alone.

It was the fourth and most serious attempt to topple Mrs. Aquino since she came to power in a virtually bloodless revolution in February 1986 that sent former president Ferdinand Marcos into Hawaiian exile.

Mrs. Aquino was not in the presidential palace but in her residence nearby when the coup bid began with an attack on the presidential palace by about 200 rebels, who were repulsed. But she said her son was injured.

Presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno said her only son, Benigno, 26, had suffered a bullet wound in the neck but was not in danger.

Mrs. Aquino announced an order on nationwide television for loyal forces to destroy the rebels holed up at Camp Aguinaldo.

"I order the chief of staff . . . to terminate this mutiny as soon as possible . . . There will be no terms. I have nothing to say to these traitor," she said.

"The assault is to continue until the rebellion is crushed," she added.

Minutes later, marines and army troops backed by armoured personnel carriers and tanks pushed into Camp Aguinaldo amid a heavy exchange of gunfire with rebels positioned in buildings inside.

Earlier, Armed Forces spokesman Colonel Honesto Isleta said government troops had recaptured the Armed Forces general headquarters building inside Camp Aguinaldo and found two rebels bodies. Fifteen rebels surrendered, he said.

An *Agence France-Presse* correspondent said thousands of bystanders watched the Camp Aguinaldo battle between rebels and government forces led by Gen. Ramos, based across an avenue at Camp Crame.

The crowd scampered when the main assault began, with the two sides trading artillery and rifle fire across the normally busy eight-lane avenue, which was also a focal point of the anti-Marcos revolt.

Two houses were hit by shells, eyewitnesses said.

Hospital spokesmen said 15 people had been killed in clashes near the presidential palace and the state television complex, which was retaken by government forces after it was briefly held and knocked off the air by rebels.

The fatalities included at least five presidential guards, and two journalists, a Filipino and an Australian, officials said.

In an earlier attack on the government station Channel 4, 12 rebels troops surrendered after security forces won the station. The pro-Aquino forces later assaulted a nearby hotel where some rebels who held the station sought refuge.

Col. Isleta appealed over the radio to 39-year-old coup leader Colonel Gregorio Honasan, a former aide of right-wing opposition Leader Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, to give up his attempt "so there will be no more killing."

Col. Honasan was a founder of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) which played a crucial role in the revolt against Mr. Marcos, but has since been implicated in several of the coup attempts against Mrs. Aquino.

Military officers loyal to Mr. Marcos joined the coup attempt, seizing Camp Olivas, headquarters of the Central Luzon region, officials said.

The regional police commander of Cebu, Brigadier General Edgardo Abenina, declared support for the rebels and seized the island's provincial capitol, they added.

The rebels claimed to have taken control of the Philippine Military Academy in the northern city of Baguio, but the regional military commander warned the instructors and cadets there not to leave camp.

Some 250 rebels also seized control of an airport in Legazpi City in the Bicol region of southeastern Luzon and were awaiting a C-130 transport plane to take them to Manila, a rebel spokesman said.

A military spokesman said the rebels numbered about 70.

Mr. Marcos denied any role in the coup attempt from his exile home in Hawaii, but said that he would accept the presidency again if the coup leaders offered it and Washington waived an injunction barring him from leaving Hawaii.

Thailand

Sitthi Reports on Visit to PRC, DPRK
BK271535 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 27 Aug 87

[News briefing given by Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawet-sila, Thai foreign minister, to newsmen upon returning from visit to the PRC and DPRK on 25 August; held at Don Muang Airport — recorded]

[Text] On the political side of my visit to China, I met with several Chinese leaders and this morning I met with

Chairman Deng Xiaoping in Beidaihe — a special Chinese plane took me there. I talked with him for 40 minutes on two subjects. On the Cambodian issue, China reiterated its previous stand. Deng praised our 16 August meeting and said China did not wish to gain anything from Cambodia and will continue to help that country to become an independent, neutral, and sovereign nonaligned state. It wanted only one person, Prince Sihanouk, as (?leader) of the new Cambodian government. China will continue to respect any constructive role of Prince Sihanouk.

On the coming 13th CPC Congress in October, Deng said there will be no change in the open-door policy for foreign trade and modernization will continue. Because Thailand is a close friend of China, he informed me of some of the changes to take place but I cannot divulge them here. I can only say briefly that he said some old senior officials will leave their posts and will be replaced by younger people.

On my meeting with Zhao Ziyang, you probably already know that I was accompanied by many Thai businessmen during the meeting. Zhao also talked about the party congress and invited our prime minister to visit because it has been some time since his last visit. I told him I will convey the invitation to the prime minister.

I met with Wu Xueqian two times — 3 hours the first time and another 2 hours on my way back from the DPRK. We discussed the international situation, including the Cambodian problem because China is especially interested in it. To sum up, Wu strongly supported ASEAN actions, particularly the joint statement of the informal meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers on 16 August. He said he respected Prince Sihanouk's decision and saw the prince as the most suitable person to become the new Cambodian leader after political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

I also met with Vice Premier Tian Jiyun in the presence of the entire Thai private sector delegation. The whole list of goods on which we have reached agreement was read out during the meeting.

That is all about China. Regarding my visit to the DPRK, I was received by President Kim Il-song in (Haiyangsang). A helicopter took me there. He said he placed great importance on expansion of Thai-DPRK relations and on the three-point policy of creating peace and friendship and implementation of independent policies. The DPRK emphasizes independent action in economic and other fields. The president assured me that the DPRK has no desire to wage aggression against any country but wants to use its resources mainly for economic development. He said North Korea has reduced the size of its military forces.

I held talks with Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam. The content of the talks was similar to my talks with the DPRK president. I invited the DPRK foreign minister to pay an official visit to Thailand.

In sum, both China and North Korea gave me and my delegation a warm and fitting welcome, and I take this opportunity to thank the two governments.

On my meeting with Prince Sihanouk, I related to him ASEAN's actions toward a settlement of the Cambodian problem, starting with my visit to Moscow up to the joint statement of the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting on 16 August. Regarding the 16 August meeting, I explained that ASEAN wanted all countries which are its friends to properly understand its stance to prevent the support for the ASEAN resolution in the United Nations from decreasing. Prince Sihanouk said he closely followed all developments. He informed me of his plan to visit Beijing during 29 August-2 September as president of the CGDK. He will then go to the United Nations, France, Romania, Yugoslavia, and return to celebrate his 65th birthday in Pyongyang on the 31st. He plans to visit Cambodian refugees in Thailand some time between May and August next year. I said the Thai Government is always ready to welcome him.

He then related to me his intention to seek a beginning for a dialogue aimed at political settlement of the Cambodian problem. I can not divulge any details to you here. Prince Sihanouk assured me that his attempts will not jeopardize ASEAN's stand and he will closely coordinate his future actions with Thailand and ASEAN.

Gen Chawalit Discusses Upcoming USSR Trip
BK280415 Bangkok THE NATION in English
28 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday he is ready to discuss any issue the Soviet side will raise when he visits the Soviet Union in October.

He told reporters that officials of the two countries are working on his itinerary.

Gen Chawalit yesterday received outgoing Soviet Ambassador Valentin Kasatkin, who called on him to bid farewell. During the meeting, Gen Chawalit said he did not have any specific issue to raise with the Soviet Union, he said.

"I told the ambassador that I see my trip there as a goodwill visit to strengthen the friendship and deepen mutual understanding between leaders of the two countries. So, I would not bring up any serious issues during talks with them," he said.

He said that Moscow was already aware of the Thai positions on a wide range of matters.

But he added he would not mind discussing any issue that the Soviet hosts would raise during his trip.

Ambassador Kasatkin was posted in Bangkok in 1984 and is due to return to Moscow on August 31. He had earlier called on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda to bid him farewell.

Later in the evening, Gen Chawalit went to the premier's Si Sao residence to report on the outcome of his trip to the United States. Gen Prem flew back from Songkhla in the afternoon after having celebrated his birthday in his home province.

Gen Chawalit visited the United States during August 18-25.

His aides said that the army chief also presented a birthday gift he brought from the United States to the premier during their meeting yesterday. They refused to elaborate.

The army chief, meanwhile, said the ambitious project to turn the Northeast into a greenbelt will still be carried out though there are now floods in the region.

Spokesman on Possible Nakasone Visit
OW271133 Toky KYODO in English 1114 GMT
27 Aug 87

[Text] Bangkok, Aug. 27 KYODO — Talks are under way between Thailand and Japan on Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to Thailand this autumn on the occasion of the centennial of the establishing of official relations between the two countries, a Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman's comment was taken as indicating the high possibility of Nakasone's visit here. If materialized, this would be his first visit here after he made an official visit to ASEAN countries in May 1983.

Thailand and Japan celebrate the centennial on September 26 and Thai Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon is to arrive in Tokyo September 23 for an official visit.

Nakasone's visit to Bangkok, if materialized, would be for September 25-27, including his attendance at a celebrative reception in a Bangkok hotel scheduled for September 26, according to diplomatic sources here. His schedule in Bangkok may include a meeting with King Phumiphon Adunyadet and a conference with Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the sources said.

SRV Troops Hamper Chong Bok Construction
BK280459 Bangkok THE NATION in English
28 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] Vietnamese artillery gunners have been shelling the Chong Bok border pass to hamper the construction of two water reservoirs in the sensitive area, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday.

The two-year project to build natural barriers to deter Vietnamese incursions through the border pass in Ubon Ratchathani was launched recently.

The border terrain was earlier this year the scene of many battles between Thai and Vietnamese firmly entrenched on the Thai side of the frontier.

Despite the shelling, the army is determined to complete the construction work as soon as possible, he said.

The project calls for the construction of Huai Chanla and Huai Phlansua-Huai Luang dams to submerge the area and deter Vietnamese intruders from crossing into the Thai territory. A budget of 12 million baht had been earmarked for the plan in the first phase.

Gen Chawalit admitted yesterday that there were still remnants of Vietnamese intruders operating from the Thai soil.

"We are negotiating with their commanders for their pull-out from the Thai territory," he said.

He added that the Vietnamese combatants were probably acting without the knowledge of their commanders.

The army chief vowed that Thai troops would not allow them to stay on or hamper the construction work. "We will certainly retaliate," he added.

However, he said that the overall security situation there was under control of the Thai defence forces. The Second Army Region backed by the special warfare force has launched operations to flush out the Vietnamese intruders.

Commenting on security in the South, Gen Chawalit said the army would have to keep up military pressure on remnants of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) for they have so far refused to negotiate with the authorities on their surrender.

The Fourth Army Region has tried to avoid using military means to put an end to the insurgency, according to the army chief.

He said he had not received any report about a CPM attack on an army helicopter.

Vietnam

Foreign Ministry Statement on ASEAN Meeting
BK281135 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] With the concurrence of the Ministries for Foreign Affairs of the PRK and the LPDR, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the SRV issues the following statement:

During his visit to Vietnam from 27-29 July 1987 on behalf of the ASEAN countries, the Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, held talks with his Vietnamese counterpart, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, on behalf of the three Indochinese countries. The two sides reached important agreements recorded in the 29 July 1987 Vietnam-Indonesia joint press release. As clearly stated in the latter, on the idea of cocktail party from Indonesia, an understanding was reached with an

informal meeting of the two sides of Kampuchea be held on the basis of equal footing without preconditions and with no political label, to which, at the later stage, Indonesia will invite other concerned countries, including Vietnam, to participate.

A communication agreed upon by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos was (?then extended) to the Indonesian side on 15 August 1987 with a view to informing Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja that the PRK and the LPDR fully agree with the Vietnam-Indonesia 29 July 1987 agreements [and] that the three Indochinese countries will do their utmost to implement these agreements. World as well as regional public opinions, including those within ASEAN itself, have given a high appraisal of the Vietnam-Indonesia agreement which is viewed as an initial step in the process of solving the questions of Southeast Asia and of Kampuchea.

It is regrettable that the informal meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers in Bangkok on 16 August 1987 sought to alter the substance of the agreement between Vietnam and Indonesia. The 16 August 1987 joint press release of the Bangkok meeting tried to turn the dialogue between the two Kampuchean sides into one between the Kampuchean party and Vietnam. It insists on the eight-point proposal of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea as a basis for negotiations. This joint press release's purpose is to reimpose that old outdated stand which has long been resolutely rejected by Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, a stand which has so far been impeding and bringing to the deadlock the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem and has been criticized by international opinion.

General public opinion, including in some ASEAN countries, considers this a perfidious design. It is very upset by the ASEAN's move and is concerned that the 16 August 1987 joint press release of the Bangkok meeting might block the path opened by the 29 July 1987 Vietnam-Indonesia joint press release in the search for a solution to the Kampuchean problem and to the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The SRV, the PRK, and the LPDR resolutely reject the content of the Bangkok communique of 16 August 1987. The three countries affirm that the agreement reached on 29 July 1987 in Ho Chi Minh City between Indonesia and Vietnam representing the ASEAN and Indochinese countries respectively is one between the two groups of countries. There cannot be different, (?arbitrary) interpretation for the sake of anyone's expediency. It is incumbent upon both the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries to respect the spirit and letter of the 29 July 1987 communique. The ASEAN countries are duty-bound to honor these agreements recorded in the latter communique.

No single country is to be allowed to break these agreements. Should this happen, it will be impossible to give credibility to any future agreements.

After a year of exploration and dialogue, this is the first time the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries have overcome complex difficulties to reach the 29 July 1987 agreements in Ho Chi Minh City. If the ASEAN countries really want a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem and all the problems concerning peace and stability in Southeast Asia, this is an opportunity to achieve, and the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia have the obligation to keep the commitments made on 29 July 1987.

The Indochinese countries highly value the role of Indonesia — the largest country in Southeast Asia. A representative of the ASEAN countries and as the proponent of the initiative of a cocktail party, Indonesia, together with Vietnam, as the representative of the Indochinese countries, has arrived at the 29 July 1987 agreements between the ASEAN and Indochinese groups of countries. Out of her high responsibility and noble obligations, Indonesia, together with the other ASEAN countries, has the duty to implement these agreements.

For their own part, the three Indochinese countries stand ready to cooperate with the ASEAN countries in materializing these agreements. The three Indochinese countries welcome any contributions along this direction from other countries in the international community for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

CPV Delegation Pays 10-Day Visit to USSR
OW221654 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT
22 Aug 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 22 — A delegation of the Commission for Organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by its deputy head Nguyen Manh Can has visited the Soviet Union.

During its 10-day stay there, the delegation familiarized itself with the Soviet party's policy on organization work and the process of restructuration currently underway in the Soviet Union. The Vietnamese party officials had working sessions with their Soviet colleagues in the Georgian Soviet Republic and in Moscow oblast.

Health Ministry Views Dengue 'Epidemic'
BK271105 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] According to the Public Health Ministry, this year, hemorrhagic fever has developed into an epidemic in accordance with its 1-in-every-4-year cycle, 1975-79 and 1983-87.

Some 22 provinces and municipalities are affected by this disease with tens of thousands of people being stricken and many fatalities reported. The Ministry of Public Health is intensively urging the localities to send cadres, facilities, and medicines to the affected areas to promptly check the epidemic and protect the people's health.

In the southern provinces, hemorrhagic fever has developed at a fast pace into an epidemic in Minh Hai, Dong Nai, An Giang, Ben Tre, Song Be, and Tien Giang

Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City. According to the Ho Chi Minh City Institute for Sanitation and Epidemics Control the vector causing this year's dengue hemorrhagic fever is designated as Type I. It is anticipated that the epidemic will continue to develop during the rainy season in proportion to the growth of the disease-carrying mosquito *Aedes Aegypti*.

In the northern provinces, the disease is developing into a major epidemic in Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, and Ha Bac Provinces and Hanoi Municipality. People affected by hemorrhagic fever have been reported in 60 percent of villages in Thai Binh Province. 13,000 people in Ha Nam Ninh Province have been stricken with the disease and there have been many fatalities.

The Public Health Ministry is working with the Central Institute for Sanitation and Epidemics Control and the Ho Chi Minh City Institute for Sanitation and Epidemics Control to send cadres to the various localities to inspect the development of mosquitoes and organize disease prevention and treatment for the people. Thai Binh Province has spent more than 3 million dong on insecticide sprays and treatment. The Ho Chi Minh City Institute for Sanitation and Epidemics Control has provided chemicals and sprayers for Kien Giang and Minh Hai Provinces to help local medical organs cope with the problem.

Along with promptly supplying various localities with medicine and insecticide sprays, the Public Health Ministry has instructed local medical personnel to submit statistics and reports on the development of the disease and various hospitals to stand ready for admission and intensive care of patients.

Lang Son Province Promotes Industrial Crops

OW270901 Hanoi VNA in English
0722 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 27 — More than 2,400 ha of land have been put under tung oil, anise and other industrial crops for export in the northern border province of Lang Son.

The province has 630,000 ha of forest and forest land. In order to boost forestry it has issued a number of incentive policies especially in growing industrial crops, breeding cattle and forest protection.

Nearly 6,800 ha of land have been allotted to Army units, schools, cooperatives and families, for management and production. The province carried out a policy of exchanging food grains for industrial crops and forestry products aimed at stabilizing the livelihood of planters.

Australia

U.S. Beef Import Ban Lift Welcomed

BK281020 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0430 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] The United States Agriculture Department has cleared the way for the resumption of normal beef trade with Australia. The department has lifted bans against about one-third of the latest consignment of Australian beef that had been banned because of fears over pesticide levels. (Martin Gilam) reports from New York:

[Begin (Gilam) recording] The American Department of Agriculture says that all meat processed after 25 May when tough Australian measures were introduced will be allowed into the United States. As for the meat processed before 25 May which had been subject to a total ban until today about 40 percent of that meat will be eligible for entry immediately. This meat comes from 24 meat plants designated as safe. Meat from another 41 plants considered less safe will also be eligible for entry, but subject to extra stringent testing. [End recording]

The central primary industry minister, Mr Kerin, has welcomed the United States decision. He said he was extremely pleased because Australia had always maintained that the standards of its beef were as high as anywhere in the world.

Japan has also this week found higher-than-acceptable levels of pesticides in supplies of Australian beef and is tightening testing procedures.

Fiji

France Offers Funds for Naval Base

BK270700 Hong Kong AFP in English 0626 GMT
27 Aug 87

[Text] Suva, Aug 27 (AFP) — France has offered Fiji about 10 million U.S. dollars to help set up a new naval base near Suva, a newspaper reported here Thursday.

The *Fiji Sun* said the offer was made by French minister of state for the South Pacific, Gaston Flosse, during a two-day visit to Fiji last week.

With French Ambassador Daniel Dupont out of the country Thursday, other embassy officials declined to comment on the story.

French Consul Bernard Bulard's only remark was that the embassy did not keep records of Mr Flosse's visit.

But the *Sun* said sources present at Mr Flosse's talks confirmed the French offer to provide funds for a new naval base at Uduya Point, five kilometres (three miles) from the Fijian capital.

During his visit Mr Flosse had talks with Governor-General Ratu, Sir Penaia Ganilau, Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka who led the May 14 military coup and a former prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara who is in charge of foreign affairs in the interim Fiji government.

"Paris is said to be prepared to pour 13 million Fijian dollars (about 10 million U.S.) into the project," the *Sun* reported.

"The Paris administration may be sympathetic because of Fiji's commitment to continue (United Nations) peace-keeping duties in the Middle East."

Mr Flosse, currently visiting the Federated States of Micronesia, decorated a Fijian soldier with a French military honour during his stay in Suva.

The soldier had helped rescue wounded French peace-keeping troops in Lebanon last year.

The commander of Fiji's naval division, David Lane, Thursday said he would welcome offers of assistance to build a new base.

He said Fiji's current base had several drawbacks including insufficient berthing and fuel facilities and inadequate power and fresh water supplies.

Cmdr Lane also confirmed that Fiji had purchased two naval patrol boats from the United States and wanted to buy two more if funds became available.

"We now need fast patrol boats to react to reports of strange ships in our waters," he said, adding that maintaining a close surveillance of Fiji's 1.13 million square kilometres exclusive economic zone had become challenging since the coup.

The United States has suspended aid to Fiji since the coup and the U.S. Embassy here said Thursday it had nothing to do "with the arrangements on the sale or financing of the boats."

New Zealand

Lange Criticizes France for Oppression

BK271234 Hong Kong AFP in English 1156 GMT
27 Aug 87

[Text] Wellington, Aug 27 (AFP) — New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange accused France Thursday of "insensitive oppression" of the indigenous Kanak people in its South Pacific territory of New Caledonia.

Mr Lange's comments followed criticism from French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of calls by New Zealand and Australia for France to abandon its September 13 referendum on independence in New Caledonia.

Mr. Chirac accused Australia and New Zealand of hypocrisy and said white settlers in the two countries had oppressed the respective aboriginal and Maori indigenous races.

Mr. Lange said in a statement that Mr. Chirac's comments were designed "for the French internal political market."

"The world knows of French insensitive oppression of the Kanak people in New Caledonia," he said.

Mr. Lange said if Mr. Chirac had been responsible for clubbing Kanak demonstrators "he too would be trying to find a target to deflect the blame."

Mr. Lange's comments related to television footage which showed French riot control police hitting and kicking Kanak protesters who staged a sit-in demonstration in Noumea last weekend.

The French police action has brought protests from both the New Zealand and Australian Governments which have called on France to call off the referendum.

(In Canaberra, there was still no official government comment late Thursday on Mr. Chirac's outburst against Australia and New Zealand.)

Lange's Labor Party Wins One More Seat
BK270640 Hong Kong AFP in English 0629 GMT
27 Aug 87

[Text] Wellington, Aug 27 (AFP) — New Zealand's Labour government increased its parliamentary majority to 19 Thursday when the opposition National Party lost a marginal seat in a final election vote count.

In a surprise result opposition front bench finance spokesman Michael Cox lost his mainly urban Manawatu seat to Labour's Dave Robinson, the first time labour have held the seat for 49 years.

Labour took two other former National seats while holding all of its own marginal electorates in the August 15 elections.

Observers said the final results showed an even stronger vote of confidence in Labour's sweeping economic reforms in New Zealand than the election night victory indicated.

They said former blue ribbon National-held urban seats in main centres had all been reduced to near marginal status because of the desertion of business support from National to Labour.

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